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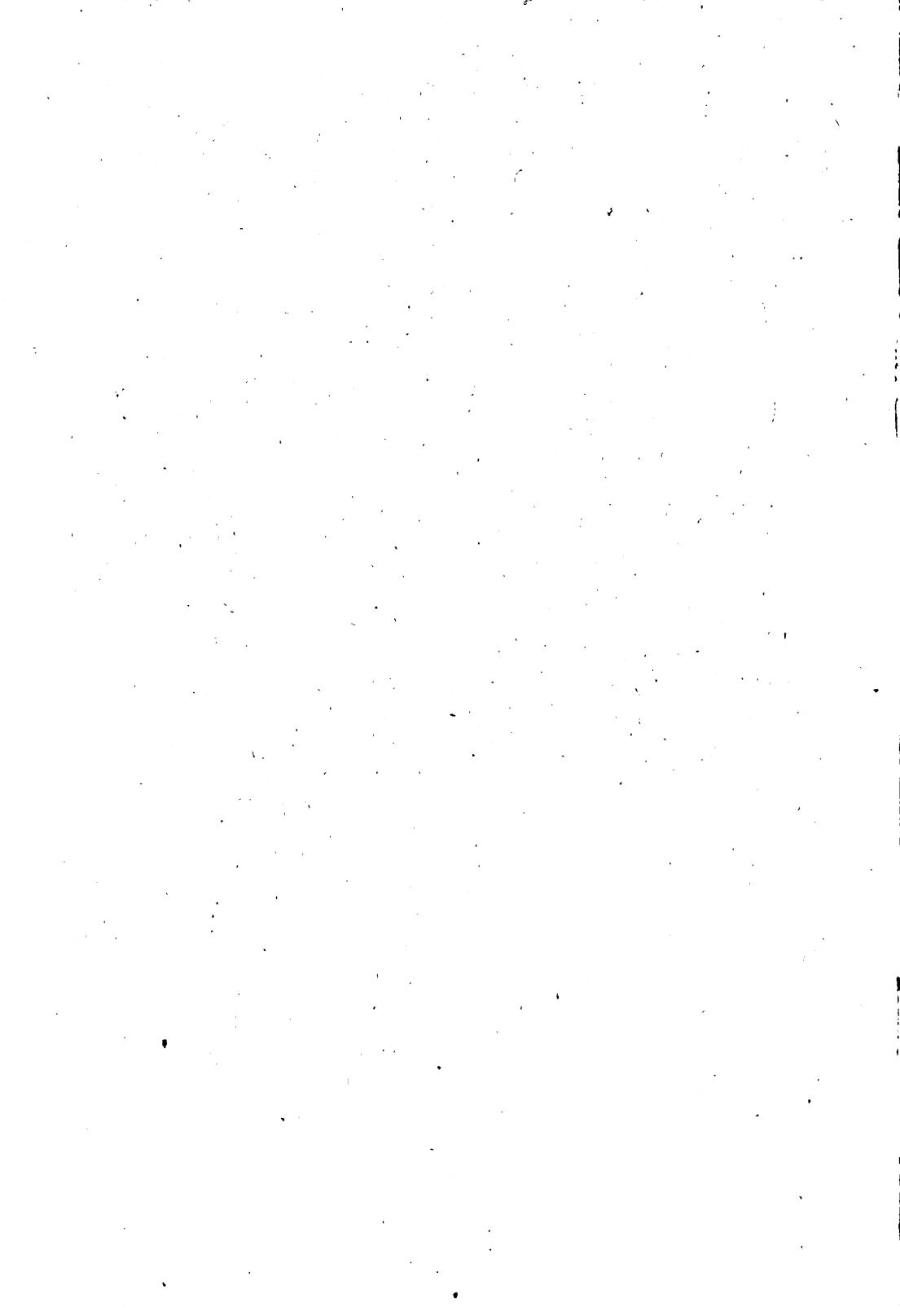
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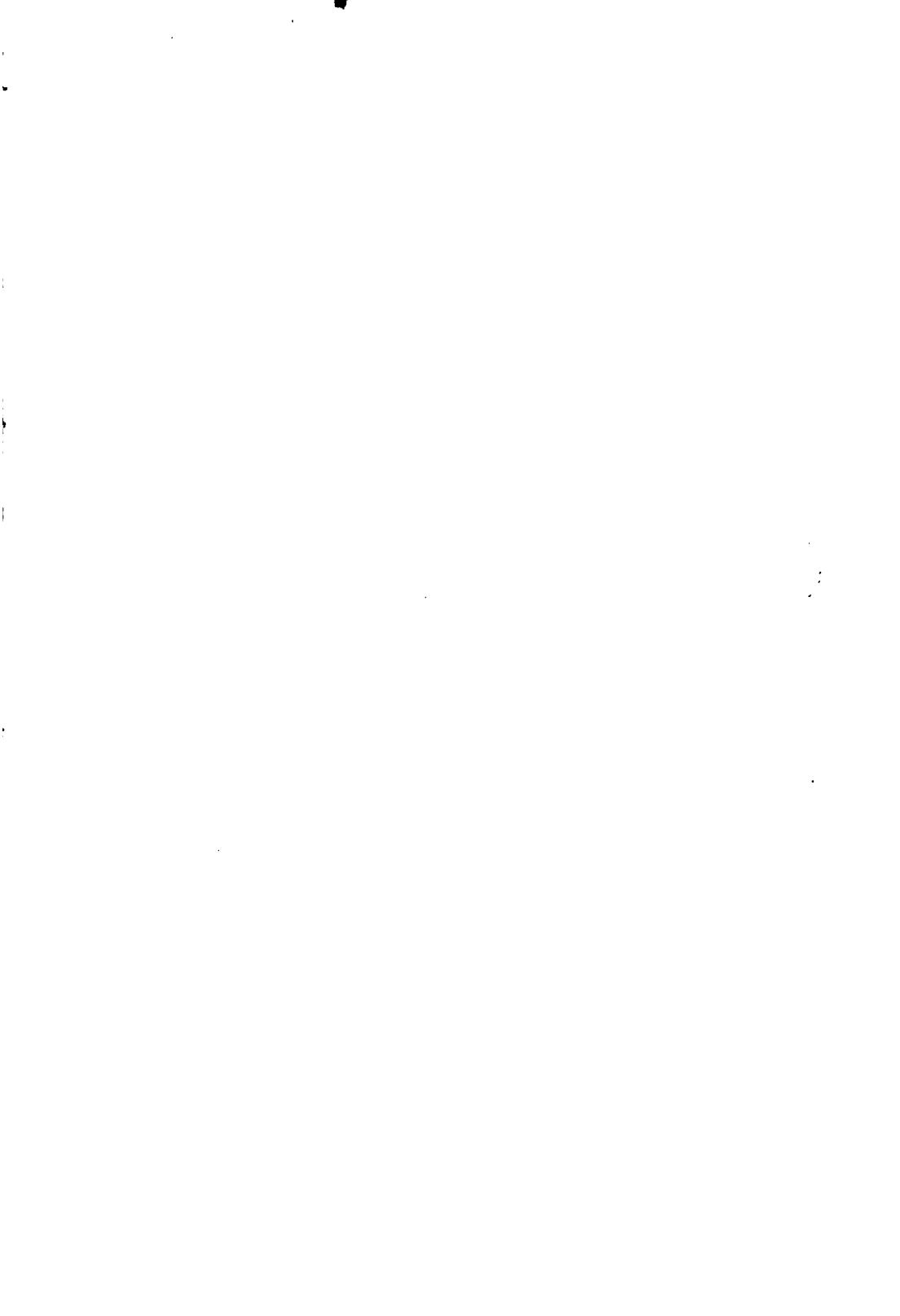
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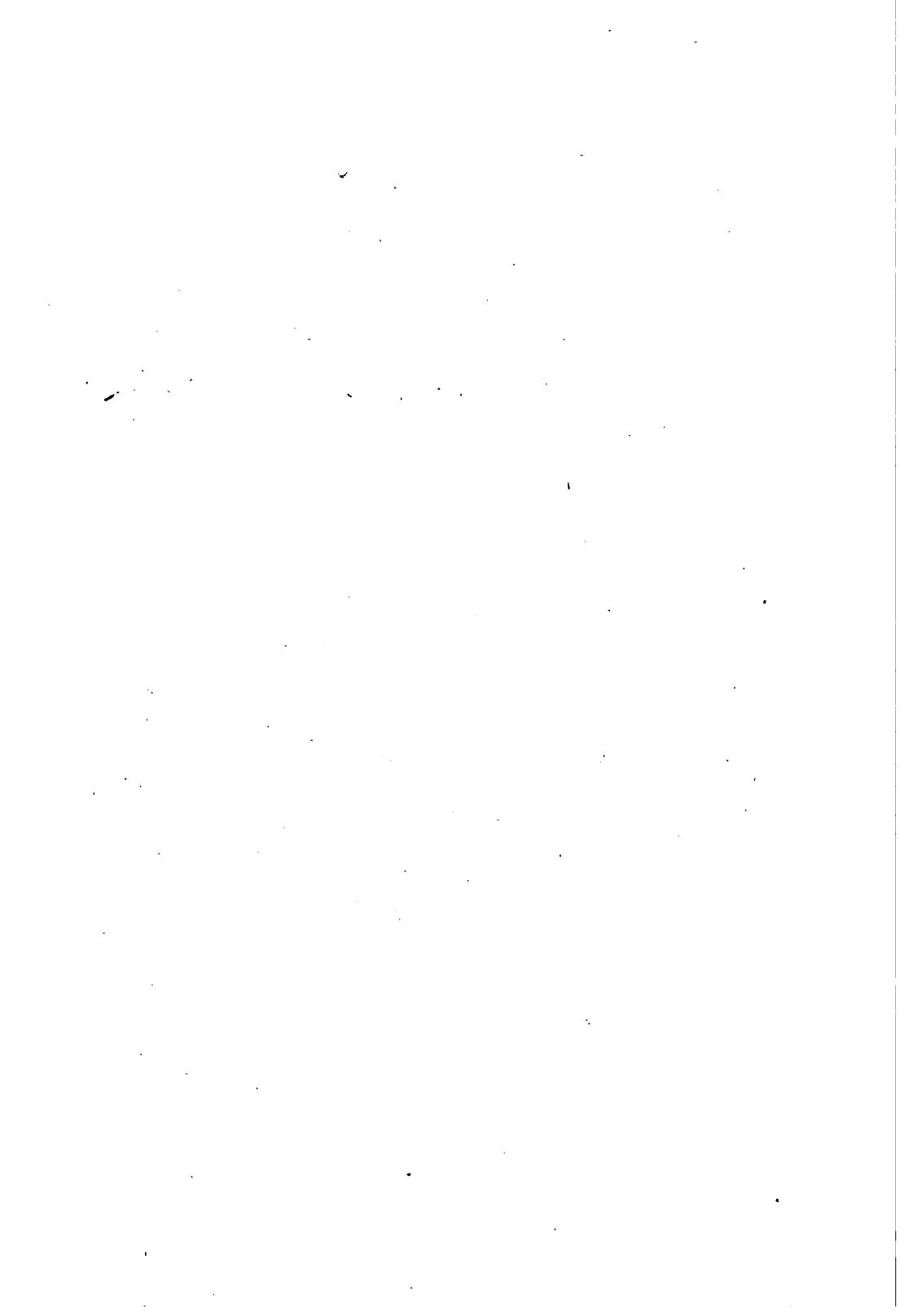
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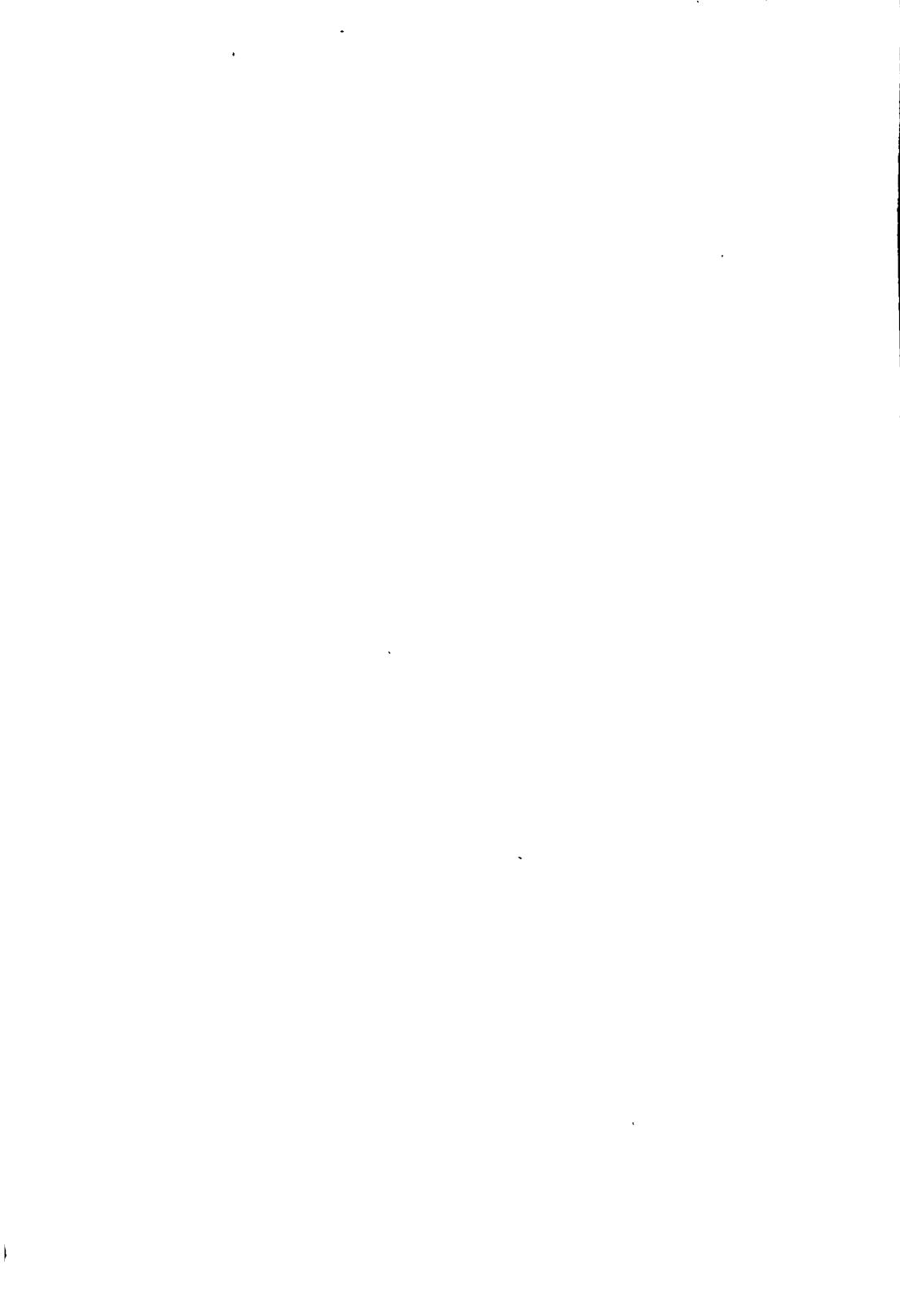








A. B. J. S. E. J. V. A. C. T. A. V. V. A. S. C. R. C. M. I. T.



A. D. 1958. 1000









William C. D.
R. D. E. N. C. E.

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NEW YORK STATE
REFORMATORY
AT ELMIRA.
SEVENTEENTH
YEARBOOK

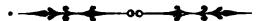
CONTAINING THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1892
TRANSMITTED TO THE
LEGISLATURE
JANUARY, 1893.

1312

NOTE.

This volume, as that of last year, is the product of the intelligence, skill and industry of inmates engaged on the institutional journal, "THE SUMMARY."



N. Y. S. REFORMATORY PRESS,
December, 1892.

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CONTENTS.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS	A
REPORT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT	B
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	C
STATISTICS OF INMATES	D
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	E
REPORT OF PHYSICIAN	F
POPULATION	G
BUILDING OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR	H
SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS	I
WAGE-EARNING SYSTEM	K
SCHOOL OF LETTERS	L
NEWSPAPER	M
LIBRARY	N
MILITARY	O
PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT	P
THE PRISONER	Q
RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM	R
PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT	S
INDEXES	T



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BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM C. WEY, President,

JAS. B. RATHBONE,

W. H. PETERS,

M. H. ARNOT, Treasurer,

B. L. SWARTWOOD, Secretary.



GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Z. R. BROCKWAY.

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERVISOR OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

HAMILTON D. WEY, M. D.

INSTRUCTORS.

LETTERS,

JAS. R. MONKS, Principal.

JAS. C. VAN ETTEEN, Secretary.

TRADES,

C. E. CLARK, Principal.

MILITARY AND DISCIPLINARY,

CLAUDE F. BRYAN, Colonel,

L. H. HALPIN, Lieutenant-Colonel.

PHYSICAL,

JOHN L. J. BERTHOLD.

CLERKS.

INDUSTRIAL, OSCAR HOPPE.

GENERAL, BYRON M. CHILD.

TECHNICAL, R. W. L. WOOLLEY.

SPECIAL, H. F. BUSH.

TRANSFER OFFICER.

H. B. BROCKWAY.





REPORT OF
BOARD OF MANAGERS.

{ NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
ELMIRA, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

To the Legislature :

The Managers of the New York State Reformatory would respectfully report as follows :

The current cost of maintaining the Reformatory has been substantially the same during the past year as the year before, differing only in proportion to the growth of the institution, by reason of increased population. Stated in figures, the gross cost of maintenance, reduced to *per capita, per diem*, is a fraction less than last year. The earnings incidental to trades teaching, amount to \$40,019.72, which is somewhat in excess of the sum realized the year before. The cost to the State is \$158,434.63, or \$12,783.91 beyond the requirements of 1891, which is explained by the increased average number of inmates.

The prisoners are still in excess of the accommodation at present provided for them, and it is believed that this state of things will continue, even if another reformatory is erected by the State at the earliest practicable day. During the present fiscal year the population of the place has risen as high as 1506, and at the time of making this report it would have been 1639, but for the removal of a number of inmates to the State prisons at Auburn and Dannemora. With but 1250 cells, we may expect, in the course of the following year, to have to provide for 1700 prisoners. It may be taken for granted

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

that the habitual population of the Reformatory in the near future will be 1700 or 1800. It will, therefore, become necessary to provide additional room for such an increase in population. All the considerations that influenced the Legislature to construct the new North Wing are now urgent and imperative for building a corresponding structure on the South side. It has been demonstrated, in the construction of the North Wing, that further accommodation for youthful inmates can be provided through and by means of the labor of prisoners, at a much less cost than in any other way.

The erection of a wing on the South side will involve the extension of the enclosure by a wall, increase of water supply, enlargement of the sewer (which is already demanded), additional office and school rooms and out-buildings and further heating and lighting apparatus. These, together with the modifications and adjustments incident to making connection with the present buildings, with materials and mechanical assistance, will cost \$200,000.00. For this comparatively small amount of expenditure, provision will be made for 500 additional prisoners. The managers recommend the Legislature to proceed at once with such proposed enlargement of the Reformatory.

The question of water supply has been one of serious and increasing importance. For the past two years, during each autumn, we have been compelled to draw upon the city reservoir for the wants of the entire establishment, and the supply, while none too much, has been furnished at an average cost of ten dollars a day. We ask for an appropriation of \$8,000.00 to increase the storage capacity of the Reformatory reservoir, and to bore for water, to be utilized as a flowing well, if so fortunate, or by pumping, to afford a certainty of supply.

The Managers again urge upon the Legislature the necessity for independent railroad facilities. A bill appropriating \$35,000.00 for a freight railroad, not exceeding two miles in length, to connect the Reformatory with all the railroads in operation in and around Elmira, passed both branches of the Legislature last winter, but failed to receive the approval of the Executive. From personal observation, the Governor is aware of the necessity of this expenditure and it is believed that he will attach his signature to

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS

a measure which provides the relief contemplated in the construction of such railroad.

The increased number of inmates, as mentioned, has made necessary a correspondingly increased maintenance expenditure, somewhat beyond the estimated appropriation and interest income. The deficiency of appropriations to meet the current expenditures for 1891, is \$15,650.72, and for 1892, \$8,434.63, making a total of \$24,085.35.

The Managers request that a deficiency appropriation of the above amount be this year provided, with which an endeavor will be made to go through the fiscal year 1894, with only the usual annual appropriation, relying for the remainder of prospective or possible necessary outlay from increased incidental income from trades and industries, of which there is good prospect.

A summary of appropriations required is :

The usual annual maintenance appropriation ; the appropriation for the South Wing Extension, as requested ; for the freight railroad, \$35,000.00 ; for water supply and enlargement of reservoir, \$8,000.00 ; for deficiency in 1891 and 1892, \$24,085.35 : aggregating \$67,085.35.

The appropriation for the new North Wing, \$200,000.00, has been disbursed or re-appropriated. \$51,259.70, expended this year, added to the reported expenditure for 1891, absorbed \$150,000.00 of it and the remaining \$50,000.00 re-appropriated by the last Legislature for sundry construction items, is being expended for the purposes named in the bill. At this date, September 30, 1892, there remains available for the structures on which work is being done, \$39,899.38, an amount sufficient to complete them.

The distinctive aim of the Reformatory management is to discharge the inmates at the earliest date at which they will be likely to obey the laws and honorably earn their own subsistence. No consideration of earning money for any portion of maintenance expenses will be permitted to interfere with the pursuit of this purpose. Experience has shown that systematic physical culture for a certain class of the inmates, with an improved bodily condition, the result of military training, is all-important. To this should be added the better adjustment of mental processes, accomplished in the schools, and, not inferior to that, discipline

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

acquired in the prosecution of trades, whereby the wholly made-up man passes through the successive stages in the work of reformation provided by the State.

Without personal observation no adequate conception of the thoroughness and value of the current work of the Reformatory, in the three foregoing divisions of its operations, can be had. All the inmates are included in them, to the extent of more than 1500 persons. It is of vital importance to the State that these young men no longer follow criminal courses, but become law-abiding, self-sustaining citizens. That such a result is accomplished by the agencies in operation in the Reformatory to the extent of 80 per cent. of paroled men, is reasonably assured by statistical tables, already shown.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the subjoined portions of this report for ampler testimony concerning the practical, every-day employment of the inmates, who are seeking freedom from restraint through instrumentalities which abound with incentives in the direction of good citizenship.

Wm. C. WEY,
M. H. ARNOT,
Wm. H. PETERS,
JAS. B. RATHBONE,
B. L. SWARTWOOD.





REPORT
OF
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.



HE General Superintendent submits as his report this year the following statements and tables, and with these the contributions of heads of departments; and a very full illustrated account of the operations of the reformatory for the year, prepared with inmate assistance by the inmate editor of *The Summary*, who has also edited and supervised the publication of the entire year book.

The usual synopsis and explanations are omitted from this report as unnecessary, since they appear in the managers' report to the legislature.

The investigations and efforts with the inmates the past year have served to strengthen the opinion that physical degeneracy, however originated, is a common subjective cause of criminal conduct; that mental powers enfeebled, untrained, uninformed, characterize the mass of criminals on admission, a condition evidencing physical degeneration as its source; that such persons are not serviceable in the employments of free society and so get soon discharged from situations and cannot readily provide legitimately for their own subsistence. They are at the same time possessed of wants not always refined, but usually imperious and expensive, the means to gratify which they impulsively and unscrupulously obtain. Legitimate desires, illegitimately gratified, expresses comprehensively the common cause of the crimes of youthful criminals. Not too harsh judgment should be visited upon them, for they are not always

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

and altogether responsible, and society is not without responsibility for the above named conditions of character. A vast number of young men in the great cities from which mostly they are sent to prison are of necessity environed with false and fictitious social distinctions and notions of happiness; the speculative spirit of the times diverts and the crowding-out influence of monopolies, whether of organized capital or labor organizations, discourages; and centres of dissipation and dens of infamy are permitted to flaunt their attractions, luring into their toils many homeless, friendless and weary young men.

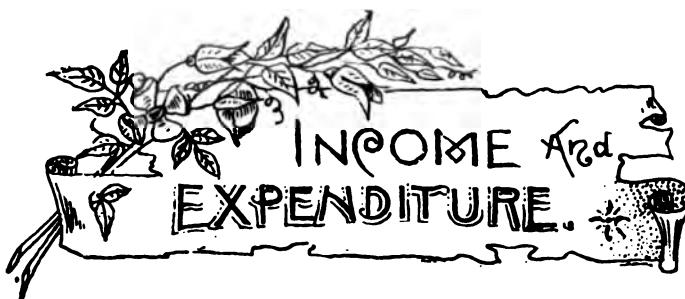
Modern criminals, that is to say, such as are received here at this reformatory, are to a considerable extent the product of our civilization and also of emigration to our shores from the degenerated populations of crowded European marts. These two sources supply the great mass occupying the courts and filling our prisons. Until the source of supply is staunched, there is no safety for society but in quarantining and curing, in well organized and managed reformatory prisons, the criminally infected individuals brought to our attention by their crimes.

The pages of this year book, prepared as they have been, afford the best evidence of healthy progress in the management of the reformatory, and it scarcely needs to be said that the generous confidence and encouragement by the legislature and the managers, by reason of which the present attainments have been rendered possible, will, if continued, enable a further advance towards what is now intelligently and generally acknowledged to be the ideal treatment of young felons convicted and imprisoned for crime.

Z. R. BROCKWAY,
General Superintendent.

To the Board of Managers.





EREWITH is presented a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the past year. In the consideration of the various items no account has been taken of the value of the labor performed by inmates on construction or in special prison duties.

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1892.

Steam and Water Apparatus	\$2,323 02
Clothing and Bedding	23,019 36
Fuel and Light	23,382 75
Rooms, Furnishing	6,430 67
Prisoners' Transportation	7,208 63
Kitchen	5,574 09
General Expense	16,670 10
Discharged Prisoners	4,210 00
Salaries	36,930 44
Repairs and Alterations	9,765 65
Provisions	50,543 23
School-books and Teaching	3,801 00
Physical and Technological Training	7,596 63
Fire Repairs	998 78
	<hr/>
	\$198,454 35

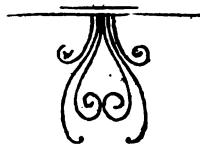
Extraordinary expenses (expenses not usually incurred by
C 1

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY
other prisons) included in the above aggregate (\$198,454.35), viz :

Prisoners' Transportation	\$ 7,208 63
Cost of Schools	3,801 00
Physical and Technological Training	7,596 63
	\$18,606 26

The incidental and other income, reducing the above named gross cost of maintenance, amounts to \$40,019.72.

The operation of the farm during the past year yielded \$5,452.28, which, having been applied proportionately to the provision and general expense accounts, has reduced the cost of maintenance to that extent.



ANALYZED PER DIEM MAINTENANCE COST.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Steam and Water Apparatus	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Clothing and Bedding	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.5
Fuel and Light	5.1	3.2	2.9	4.0	5.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.6
Rooms, Furnishing	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.3
Prisoners' Transportation	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4
Kitchen	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1
General Expense	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.3	4.1	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.3
Discharged Prisoners	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
Salaries	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.1	10.6	9.0	9.1	8.7	7.2
Repairs and Alterations	1.3	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.9
Provisions	15.3	12.5	12.6	10.2	13.4	10.4	9.2	12.4	9.9
School-books and Teaching	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Fire Repairs	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2
Physical and Technological Training						2.8	2.5	1.9	1.5
Total, in Cents	48.3	44.2	40.4	40.6	45.7	40.8	39.6	41.7	38.9

Comparative Maintenance Statement, Eight Years.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATE&	1883	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Steam and Water Apparatus	\$1,627 21	\$1,383 68	\$1,051 32	\$622 04	\$921 87	\$923 83	\$853 04	\$2,323 02
Clothing and Bedding	14,132 95	15,487 13	15,745 41	14,285 64	17,032 23	18,439 32	23,046 10	23,019 36
Fuel and Light	7,626 89	7,613 64	11,312 84	16,136 32	13,028 96	13,383 63	16,849 66	23,382 75
Rooms, Furnishing	1,570 50	346 37	1,715 46	530 77	162 57	1,211 47	801 41	6,430 67
Prisoners' Transportation	3,437 27	3,591 09	3,940 45	4,679 83	6,063 07	5,562 68	6,723 41	7,208 63
Kitchen	2,793 65	1,909 63	2,203 59	2,381 13	3,174 12	5,082 41	5,449 20	5,574 09
General Expense	8,396 18	6,787 70	9,671 80	12,093 04	9,447 24	13,265 50	14,765 17	16,670 10
Discharged Prisoners	2,337 33	2,455 60	3,069 40	3,358 50	3,347 45	3,593 00	4,415 50	4,210 00
Salaries	21,482 35	23,469 13	26,191 76	31,496 58	30,190 41	35,496 07	38,265 27	36,930 44
Repairs and Alterations	6,196 45	5,498 37	8,974 45	6,541 09	6,468 56	9,663 56	6,887 82	9,765 65
Provisions	29,525 11	32,580 08	29,325 51	39,566 34	35,048 86	35,731 67	54,533 41	59,543 23
School-books and Teaching	3,218 32	3,758 45	3,063 94	3,528 30	2,825 25	2,762 70	2,862 68	3,801 00
Fire Repairs	2,066 95	...	...	...	...	...	...	998 78
Phys'l & Technol'g'l Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,596 63
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>\$104,411 16</i>	<i>\$104,880 87</i>	<i>\$116,275 93</i>	<i>\$135,219 58</i>	<i>\$137,109 01</i>	<i>\$154,910 25</i>	<i>\$183,555 48</i>	<i>\$198,454 35</i>
AVERAGE PER CAPITA PER ANNUM.	\$161 38	\$147 51	\$148 12	\$167 14	\$148 71	\$144 77	\$152 46	\$142 06
AVERAGE PER CAPITA PER DIEM.	\$442	.404	.406	.457	.408	.396	.417	.389

**NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY
CASH, DEBT, AND PROPERTY STATEMENT.**

Cash on hand :

September 30, 1891	\$58,169 78
September 30, 1892	<u>36,978 67</u>
Decrement	<u>\$21,191 11</u>
 Balance of debts due the Reformatory after deducting amount due for prisoners' deposits :	
September 30, 1891	\$13,175 74
September 30, 1892	<u>19,120 94</u>
Increment	<u>\$5,945 20</u>

**Value of property on hand, exclusive of funds
and investments :**

September 30, 1891	\$122,851 80
September 30, 1892	<u>133,302 76</u>
Increment	<u>\$10,450 96</u>

Appropriations drawn from the State of New York :

Maintenance appropriation	\$150,000 00
North Wing Extension appropriation	50,000 00
Sundry Construction appropriation	15,000 00

Appropriations expended :

North Wing Extension appropriation	\$51,259 70
Sundry Construction appropriation	10,100 62
Cost of maintenance over earnings	158,434 63
	<u>\$236,191 11</u>
	<u>\$236,191 11</u>

APPROPRIATIONS.

North Wing Extension Appropriation	\$200,000 00
Expended, 1890	\$20,110 96
Expended, 1891	78,629 34
Expended, 1892	51,259 70
Reappropriated by the Legislature and ac- counted for further on as "Sundry Con- struction Appropriation"	<u>50,000 00</u>
	<u>\$200,000 00</u>

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Sundry Construction Appropriation	\$50,000 00
Expended, 1892	\$10,100 62
Balance	<u>39,899 38</u>
	\$50,000 00

TRADES-CLASS EARNINGS.

Detailed statements are set forth below of the income from trades-classes, carried on for both instruction and production :

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

Cr. Manufactured goods	\$80,617 77
Dr. Expended for Foremen	\$2,748 88
Expended for Commissions	1,439 62
Expended for Machinery and Tools	3,294 35
Materials consumed	42,846 89
Amount gained or earned	<u>30,288 03</u>
	\$80,617 77

WOOD-WORKING DEPARTMENTS.

Cr. Manufactured goods	\$69,949 74
Dr. Expended for Foremen	\$6,093 94
Expended for Commissions	317 72
Expended for Machinery and Tools	2,138 24
Materials consumed	53,023 39
Amount gained or earned	<u>8,376 45</u>
	\$69,949 74

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT.*

Cr. Received for piece work	\$2,797 04
Dr. Expended for Foremen	\$977 16
Expended for Machinery and Tools	464 64
Amount gained or earned	<u>1,355 24</u>
	\$2,797 04

* This department is carried on under the piece-price plan.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Hardware Department	\$30,288 03
Wood-Working Departments	8,376 45
Umbrella Department	<u>1,355 24</u>
	\$40,019 72

TRADES-CLASS INVESTMENT.

This statement shows the investment in trades-classes carried on for instruction and production :

The present investment is :

Property	\$100,452 08
Cash	18,354 79
Balance of debts	<u>37,842 59</u>
	\$156,649 46

This amount is derived as follows :

Earnings, 1886	\$13,608 09
Earnings, 1887	65,460 96
Earnings, 1888	19,303 78
Earnings, 1890	20,652 52
Manufacturing Appropriation	50,000 00
Manufacturing Appropriation 1890	50,000 00
Earnings transferred to Maintenance, 1888 . .	\$34,000 00
Earnings transferred to Maintenance, 1889 . .	23,450 00
Earnings transferred to Maintenance, 1890 . .	20,000 00
Earnings transferred to Maintenance, 1891 . .	44,994 76
Earnings transferred to Maintenance, 1892 . .	45,000 00
Earnings retransferred from Maintenance to Manufacturing funds	\$27,134 39
Earnings, 1891	37,914 76
Earnings, 1892	40,019 72
Present Investment	<u>\$156,649 46</u>
	\$324,094 22
	\$324,094 22

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

ANALYSIS OF PROPERTY.

	<i>Machinery and Tools.</i>	<i>Goods Available.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cabinet	\$4,846 85	\$27,008 24	\$31,855 09
Tin	1,022 66	726 02	1,748 68
Broom	573 68	272 50	846 18
Boat	412 36	2,792 28	3,204 64
Electr'al and Marine Supply	880 16	578 84	1,459 00
Novelty	6,793 16	4,546 08	11,339 24
Umbrella	841 41	172 89	1,014 30
Packing Case	190 42	853 39	1,043 81
Hardware	18,986 76	28,954 38	47,941 14
TOTAL	\$34,547 46	\$65,904 62	\$100,452 08





STATISTICS OF INMATES

For ALL the prisoners committed to the Reformatory within the last sixteen years—from the time of its opening in July 1876 to September 30, 1892—the dates of arrivals, paroles, releases, transfers, and general information with respect to their career, antecedents, and rehabilitation, have been extracted from the biographical registers, together with similar information for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, and the data compiled in the following tables :

GENERAL.

Total number received since the opening of the institution	5,899
Total number discharged	4,549
	<hr/>
Indefinites returned from parole and now in custody	1,350
	<hr/>
Actual count September 30, 1892	46
	<hr/>
	1,396

Of the total number of inmates received, there were:

Sentenced for definite terms	388
Sentenced for indefinite terms*	5,511

*By indefinite term will be understood a period limited only by "the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced."

STATISTICS OF INMATES
RELATING TO DEFINITES.

<i>Of the Definites received</i>	<i>388</i>
There were directly sentenced here by the State courts	80
Directly sentenced here by the United States courts	116
Transferred from other State Prisons	188
Transferred from Rochester State Industrial school	4
<i>Of the total number of Definites discharged</i>	<i>356</i>
There were discharged by expiration of sentence	329
Transferred to Criminal Insane Asylum	3
Pardoned by the Governor	3
Escaped, not yet retaken	2
Committed suicide	1
Died while incarcerated	2
Re-transferred to State Prison	15
Pardoned by President	1

RELATING TO INDEFINITES.

<i>Of the whole number of Indefinites received</i>	<i>5,511</i>
There were sentenced by State Courts	5,509
There were sentenced by United States Courts	2
<i>Of the whole number of Indefinites discharged</i>	<i>4,193</i>
There were absolutely released without parole	14
Paroled	3,289
Released from the Reformatory by expiration of maximum term	224
Released from Auburn State Prison by expiration of maximum term	132
Released by expiration of maximum term while eloped	14
Released from Clinton State Prison by expiration of maximum term	67
Released from the Insane Asylum by expiration of maximum term	14
Released from the Insane Asylum by special order of Managers and placed in care of relatives	10
Released from Auburn State Prison by special order of Managers	5
Released by habeas corpus	2
Pardoned by the Governor	8
Pardoned by the President	1
Pardoned from State Prison	2
Killed by falling elevator	1

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Killed by an inmate	1
Killed by accident	1
Committed suicide while incarcerated	3
Died in Auburn State Prison	6
Died at Reformatory from natural causes	69
Died at Insane Asylum	1
Died while eloped	1
Died at Clinton State Prison	1
Eloped, not yet retaken	4
Transferred to Criminal Insane Asylum and now there remaining	6
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and now there remaining	153
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and now there remaining	153
Sentence superseded	5
Returned to place of conviction, warrants untenable	6
	4,193

INDEFINITE'S PAROLED.

<i>Of the whole number paroled</i>	<i>3,289</i>
There were sent out of the State and therefore absolutely released at date of parole	151
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence here	1,967
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	160
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations and lost sight of	335
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	224
Returned to Reformatory voluntarily	20
Died	13
Sent to other prisons while on parole	52
Discharged by expiration of maximum	367
	3,289

<i>Of those returned to the Reformatory</i>	<i>244</i>
There were re-paroled	111
Transferred to Auburn State Prison (maximum term having since expired)	15
Transferred to State Prison and there pardoned	1
Transferred to Clinton State Prison (maximum term having since expired)	15
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and now there remaining	8

STATISTICS OF INMATES

Discharged from the Reformatory by expiration of maximum term	28
Remaining at Reformatory	44
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and now there remaining	17
Died at Reformatory	3
Discharged by special order of Managers	2
	244
<i>Of those paroled the second time</i>	111
There were sent out of the State and therefore absolutely released at date of parole	4
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence	34
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	4
Sentence superseded	1
Correspondence ceased, thus failing to fulfill obligations and lost sight of	14
Died	2
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	29
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	21
Returned to Reformatory voluntarily	2
	111
<i>Of those returned the second time</i>	23
There were re-paroled	11
Discharged by special order of Managers	2
Transferred to State Prison (maximum term since expired)	1
Remaining at Reformatory	2
Maximum expired at Reformatory	2
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and now there remaining	1
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and now there remaining	3
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and discharged from there at expiration of maximum term	1
	23
<i>Of those paroled the third time</i>	11
Correspondence and conduct maintained for six months and then absolutely released from further liability to sentence here	1
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	5
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	3
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	2
	11

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

<i>Of those returned to the Reformatory the third time . . .</i>	3
There were discharged by special order of the Managers	1
Discharged by expiration of maximum term while at the Reformatory	2
	3

SUMMARY.

<i>Of the total number paroled</i>	3,289
There were absolutely released	2,157
On parole, not yet absolutely released	515
Returned to Reformatory and now in custody	46
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	433
Discharged from the Reformatory by special order of Managers	5
Transferred to Auburn State Prison (maximum term since expired)	16
Sentence superseded	53
Died	18
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and there remain- ing	18
Transferred to Clinton State Prison and there remain- ing	11
Transferred to Clinton State Prison (maximum term since expired)	16
Transferred to Auburn State Prison and from there pardoned	1
	3,289

RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION.

<i>Whole number paroled (of these 111 were paroled twice and 11 three times)</i>	3,289
Of these there served well and earned their absolute release	2,002
Serving well on parole now	166
One half of those lost sight of	174
One half of those discharged by maximum expiration .	219
Absolutely released because paroled out of the State, correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more	101
One half of those, who, being sent out of the State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased corres- pondence and were lost sight of	27
	<hr/> 2,689 or 81.8%

STATISTICS OF INMATES

Returned to the Reformatory and now there remaining	46 or 1.4%
Died	18 or 0.5%

Probably returned to criminal practices and contact:

One half of those lost sight of	175
One half of those discharged by maximum expiration	219
One half of those, who, being sent out of the State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27
Sent to other prisons	115
	<hr/>
	536 or 16.3%



Of the men paroled to other States and countries there were sent to:

Africa	1	Massachusetts	43
Arkansas	3	Maine	4
Austria	1	Missouri	4
Colorado	4	Michigan	25
California	2	Nebraska	1
Connecticut	9	New Jersey	39
Canada	23	North Carolina	1
Dakota	1	Ohio	36
District of Columbia	3	Pennsylvania	116
England	7	Russia	1
France	2	Rhode Island	13
Florida	1	Switzerland	1
Germany	11	Sea	5
Georgia	3	Texas	1
Illinois	8	Tennessee	8
Indiana	37	Vermont	1
Iowa	5	Virginia	5
Ireland	2	Wisconsin	6
Kansas	3	Wyoming	1
Kentucky	11	West Indies	1
Maryland	6		
		Total	455

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY
PAROLE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892

There were paroled :

First time	321
Second time	15
Third time	2

338

Of these :

Served well and secured their absolute release	79
Ceased correspondence, thus failing to fulfill obligations, and lost sight of	71
Returned to Reformatory by arrest	20
Died on parole, doing well up to time of death	1
Discharged by expiration of maximum term	4
Sent to other prisons while on parole	2
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	161

338

RATIO OF PROBABLE REFORMATION OF MEN PAROLED DURING THE SINGLE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

Whole number paroled :

338

Served well and earned their absolute release	79
Correspondence and conduct now maintained, the period of parole not having expired	161
One half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole	35
One half of those whose maximum expired while on parole	2
Died, doing well up to date of death	1

278 or 82.3%
20 or 5.9%

Probably returned to criminal practices and contact :

One half of those who ceased correspondence while on parole	36
One half of those whose maximum term expired while on parole	2
Sent to other prisons while on parole or known to have resumed criminal practices	2

40 or 11.8%

STATISTICS OF INMATES

BIOGRAPHICAL COMPENDIUM.

RELATING TO PARENTS OF INMATES SENTENCED INDEFINITELY.

HEREDITY.

Insanity or epilepsy in ancestry	676	or	12.3%
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DRUNKENNESS (IN ANCESTRY).

Clearly traced	2,111	or	38.3%
Doubtful	722	or	13.1%
Temperate	2,678	or	48.6%

EDUCATION (IN ANCESTRY).

Without any education	720	or	13.1%
Simply read and write	1,709	or	31.0%
Ordinary common school or more	2,831	or	51.4%
High school or more	251	or	4.5%

PECUNIARY CIRCUMSTANCES (IN ANCESTRY).

Pauperized	255	or	4.6%
No accumulations	4,239	or	76.9%
Forehanded	1,017	or	18.5%

OCCUPATION (IN ANCESTRY).

Servants and clerks	612	or	11.1%
Common laborers	1,934	or	35.1%
At mechanical work	1,884	or	34.2%
With traffic	960	or	17.4%
The professions (so called) :—			

Law	24		
Medicine	43		
Theology	17		
Teaching	37	121	or 2.2%

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY
RELATING TO INMATES THEMSELVES.

ENVIRONMENT.

(a) CHARACTER OF HOME.

Positively bad	2,982	or	54.1%
Fair (only)	2,112	or	38.3%
Good	417	or	7.6%

(b) DURATION OF HOME LIFE.

Left home previous to 10 years of age	225	or	4.1%
Left home between 10 and 14 years of age	318	or	5.8%
Left home soon after 14 years of age	1,767	or	32.0%
At home up to time of crime	3,201	or	58.1%

As to the 2310 homeless:

Occupied furnished rooms in cities	788	or	34.1%
Lived in cheap boarding houses (itinerant)	448	or	19.4%
Lived with employer	481	or	20.8%
Rovers and tramps	593	or	25.7%

EDUCATIONAL.

Without any education (illiterates)	1,064	or	19.3%
Simply read and write (with difficulty)	2,687	or	48.8%
Ordinary common school	1,576	or	28.6%
High school or more	184	or	3.3%

INDUSTRIAL.*

Servants and clerks	1,475	or	26.8%
Common laborers	2,894	or	52.5%
At mechanical work	843	or	15.3%
Idlers	299	or	5.4%

CHARACTER OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Positively bad	3,044	or	55.3%
Not good	2,314	or	42.0%
Doubtful	79	or	1.4%
Good	74	or	1.3%

NOMINAL RELIGIOUS FAITH OR TRAINING.

Protestant	2,358	or	42.8%
Roman Catholic	2,570	or	46.6%
Hebrew	348	or	6.3%
None	235	or	4.3%

* It should be stated that those who claimed some occupation, are, as a rule, not regularly employed, nor steady reliable workmen.

STATISTICS OF INMATES
CONDITION OF INMATES OBSERVED ON ADMISSION.

PHYSICAL.

(a) As to health :

Debilitated or diseased	253	or	4.6%
Somewhat impaired	389	or	7.1%
Good health	4,869	or	88.3%

(b) As to quality :

Low or coarse	1,598	or	29.0%
Medium	2,158	or	39.1%
Good	1,755	or	31.9%

MENTAL.

(a) Natural capacity :

Deficient	77	or	1.4%
Fair (only)	998	or	18.1%
Good	3,950	or	71.7%
Excellent	486	or	8.8%

(b) Culture :

None	2,118	or	38.4%
Very slight	2,045	or	37.1%
Ordinary	1,213	or	22.0%
Much	135	or	2.5%

MORAL.

(a) Susceptibility to moral impressions (estimated) :

Positively none	1,862	or	33.8%
Possibly some	2,319	or	42.1%
Ordinarily susceptible	1,154	or	20.9%
Specially susceptible	176	or	3.2%

(b) Moral sense, even such as shown under examination, either filial affection, sense of shame or sense of personal loss :

Absolutely none	2,188	or	39.7%
Possibly some	1,996	or	36.2%
Ordinarily sensitive	1,057	or	19.2%
Specially sensitive	270	or	4.9%

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Nature of offense :

Against property	5,159	or	93.6%
Against the person	332	or	6.0%
Against the peace	20	or	0.4%

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Ages of inmates when admitted :

Between 16 and 20 years of age	3,136	or	56.9%
Between 20 and 25 years of age	1,818	or	33.0%
Between 25 and 30 years of age	557	or	10.1%

RATIO OF PROGRESS IN THE GRADES.*

Of the present 1,364 indefinite inmates, there reached the Upper First Grade :

After only six months	70	or	5.1%
After from seven to nine months	59	or	4.3%
After from ten to twelve months	36	or	2.7%
After from thirteen to eighteen months	93	or	6.8%
After from nineteen to twenty-four months	28	or	2.1%
After from twenty-five to thirty-six months	27	or	2.0%
After thirty-six months	11	or	.8%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	324	or	23.8%

In progress now 1,040 or 76.2%

The grade status of the 1,364 indefinite inmates now here is as follows :

In the Lower First or neutral grade	580	or	42.5%
In the Upper First or probationary grade	324	or	23.7%
In the second grade	460	or	33.8%

PERIOD OF DETENTION OF PRESENT INMATES.

Of the present 1,364 indefinite inmates there have been here :

Less than one year	635	or	46.6%
One year and less than two	485	or	35.6%
Two years and less than three	152	or	11.1%
Three years and less than four	68	or	5.0%
Four years and less than five	22	or	1.6%
Five years and more	2	or	0.1%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,364	or	100%

Average period of detention of present inmates, 16 months.

* The minimum of time required to reach the Upper First or probationary grade, preparatory to release, is six months.

STATISTICS OF INMATES
RATE OF PROGRESS
AS TO RELEASE OF PRISONERS PAROLED.

Whole number paroled	3,289
After only twelve months	251 or 7.6%
After from thirteen to fifteen months	848 or 25.8%
After from sixteen to eighteen months	544 or 16.5%
After from nineteen to twenty-four months	697 or 21.2%
After from twenty-five to thirty-six months	623 or 19.0%
After thirty-six months	326 or 9.9%
	<hr/>
	3,289 or 100%

The average detention before parole was 22 months.





REPORTS of educational work may be made to subserve various objects. In the preparation of this report of the schools of the New York State Reformatory, which I have the honor to present to the Board of Managers by request of the General Superintendent, two purposes have been kept in view. It has been assumed that the previous annual reports, giving a full treatment to particular features of the Reformatory educational work, make a repetition of these details unnecessary at the present time, and yet that for the benefit of those whose attention has been but recently given to the subject some recapitulations of matter before elaborated should accompany the more special facts and observations belonging to a survey of this year's work. I, therefore, respectfully submit for your consideration a statement in outline of the general features of the schools brought down to date with observations on the present educational status of the classes.

Public attention has been directed in an exceptional degree during the past year to the methods and the results of the Reformatory system. To the very natural public inquiry for information concerning the school, its features, its aims and results, it is hoped this review may give a fitting reply. The first term of the present school year opened early in October 1891, when after a brief intermission the classes resumed work on essentially the lines of last year. All the inmates, not included in special classes or selected for special duty as school clerks or

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS' REPORT

pupil teachers, were assigned to the regular classes. The whole population of the Reformatory, therefore, did educational work, each one in the place and to the extent prescribed by the management. The success of the year repeating that of former years, shows that a system of compulsory education, without a single elective study, is a possibility in a penal institution, if nowhere else.

The instruction was imparted to thirty-eight different classes, according to a carefully revised scheme of studies, which introduced, especially in the lower grades, some new and valuable features. Arithmetic was more closely confined than ever before within the limits of what business and trade computations would require, and, in this more limited field, great rapidity and perfect accuracy were sought in analysis and operations. The study of technical grammar, with its nomenclature so nearly valueless in our system, after a losing struggle finally gave way for a simpler yet more philosophical and useful series of language lessons, in which the classes soon manifested a gratifying improvement, by their growing capacity to understand and use correctly the English language, in both oral and written communication. For the first time, descriptive geography was studied by our classes, and with the most satisfactory results. The study broadened the views of the pupils, and, as it dealt largely with physical features as they are related to industry, production, customs, and historic development, a most valuable basis was thus laid for the higher branches.

Great pains were taken to secure the ablest and most experienced available talent for the corps of teachers, and every needed facility for the amplest illustration and investigation practicable was generously provided for the school. The discipline of the institution, unifying every part, added to these facilities a powerful incentive, without which even such opportunities might have been, with many in the classes, of little practical good. Every inmate is required to make each month some measurable progress in education, and the clear and close relation of this progress to the realization of his desire for release and liberty secures, first, obedience and industry ; and, then, in due time, spontaneous enthusiasm and voluntary achievement.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

This has been the result of the work of the Reformatory schools ever since their organization on this basis, fifteen years ago.

A retrospect of the whole history of the schools shows many changes in the workers, but no deviation from a steady annual progress in the work ; many changes in the course, but at all times the same ideals of acquisition and discipline ; some oscillations from one end of the arc of method to the other, but the same conditions to deal with and the same ends to attain. Certain features have uniformly characterized the work, and certain results, it is gratifying to report, have uniformly rewarded the efforts made to elevate the pupils in intelligence and to equip them for the struggles of free life. Among these, the following points, although so often reiterated, deserve mention :

1. The inmates are not individually tutored, but grouped in classes and subjected to collective discipline and instruction, in required courses without electives. The schools do not meet the incoming pupil with an intellectual bill of fare, for him to select from and experiment with, to gratify his tastes and supply his fancied needs. In too many cases the time past has sufficed in which to work out such educational unrighteousness. Their salvation now depends on the heroic crushing out of conceited individualism, and the subjection of their mental growth to the opposite conditions of compulsion, classification and collective training. These conditions are not prescribed for the sake of having them, but because only through them can true spontaneity, a symmetrical individualism, and real personal excellence be secured. The road of development leads through compulsion to choice, through conformity to individuality, and through collective tasks to a personal activity for conscious and desired ends.

2. The instructor is not a mere hearer of recitations, or a commenter on text-book obscurities, or a walking key to puzzling problems, and, least of all, is he a mere official representative of an educational system, without any special aim at any particular time or place, as elsewhere "the manner of some is." He meets his class and comes to the room to do so. He has a definite purpose as to the knowledge he is to impart, the drill he is to give, the results to be sought. He is to marshal the collective

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS' REPORT

capacity of his class, to drill the faculties under his command in exercises that shall give them alertness and steadiness, to hold their attention and arouse their enthusiasm, to test their previous acquisition and excite interest in that yet to be learned, to give them at each time a definite amount of knowledge from the fullness of his own stores, and so speak and listen, so question and answer, so be and so do that the influence of the teacher on the taught will make for intellectual righteousness. It is not easy for the management to secure teachers who will realize this high ideal.

3. Printed leaflets, brief, new each evening, and especially adapted, in quantity of matter, style of expression, manner of illustration and methods of drill, to the needs of each class are used instead of text-books. The good "outline"—and if it is not good it is worse than worthless—as soon as distributed, at once awakens the curiosity of the class, confines the attention within the limited field of study, encourages its immediate and complete mastery, and prevents desultory and profitless explorations by the pupils in regions from which they should be withheld. The outline gives what the class can learn and must learn, and what the teacher should bring within the comprehension of the class, and to this knowledge it adds what the personality of the teacher who wrote it represents, always an element of the greatest importance. The outline makes the teacher, and not the text-book, the authority to the class; and, in turn, the teacher gives to the little leaflet the illumination and power of his personal scholarship and character. Few teachers can make good outlines.

4. The practical aim of the mental training is not the acquisition of a certain amount of knowledge, nor the employment of faculties in harmless and interesting activity, nor the attainment, in any case, of what Professor Youmans once so aptly termed "a disqualifying culture." The schools are not maintained to make those taught in them become knowing, smart, or cultured; but, yet, the average member of our classes does go forth with a large and varied store of valuable information, with perceptions sharpened, memory strengthened and judgments rectified, with increased power of reasoning, with regions of honorable achievement and noble sentiment made accessible to

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

his awakened and chastened interest in truth, beauty and goodness. But gratifying as these are, they are but means to an end, and that end is the preparation of the man for whatever place in society he is to fill; the schools seek first of all to do their part in evolving such character for the man, that it will insure society against his aggression or dependence, and, better still, to render him capable of that rational ordering of life which is the basis of personal worth and social well-being.

The trite cry of alarm that the educated criminal is made more dangerous, will not discourage any discerning mind. The assertion begs all it carries, for it assumes that true education does not transform character, and, of course, it does. If a man cannot build a rod of stone wall, true and strong and shapely, without, at the same time, building up, in beauty and rectitude, his own inner character, and of course he cannot, how dare men say that he can search after any truth diligently and "anon find it with joy" only to become thereby a worse liar, that he can subject his mind to the honest investigation of historic events and ethical principles only to be made a more dangerous cheat, that he can open his eyes to see the revelations of eternal wisdom and goodness written in letters of light on all the handiwork of Nature only to become a grosser villain? But this sophistical outcry cannot escape the opprobrium of its own logical suggestion. If the educated criminal be more dangerous than the ignorant one, so is the well one more dangerous than the sick one, so is the live one more dangerous than the dead one. The radical conclusion from over the sea is, "don't educate, but kill." This is consistent with a certain theory of government and a certain standard of social obligations, but both are bad. The highest wisdom and the noblest virtue of the age have come to the clear conviction that the worst use to make of a man is to kill him, the next worst is to keep him in disease, degradation and ignorance, and that the best use of any man, who needs it, is to save him from death of any kind, and raise him to health, intelligence, and rational freedom.

The exaggeration of the intelligence of criminals, in which many indulge, would be laughable, if the error were not so mischievous. Ordinary criminality is not a bold, adroit, self-

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS' REPORT

relian, and gratuitous assault upon society. It is only in unbound novels and in the unsophisticated minds of amateur penologists that the criminal is a wonder of learning and accomplishments. The specimen exists as does the white black-bird, but most men who lie or cheat or steal, do so because they are, in some way, too weak to do better. What others gain by honest, intelligent industry, they seek by dishonest schemes, not because they are strong and cultured, but because they are too weak and witless to follow truth and honesty. Their rescue must be by that which will impart strength and wisdom, and so render them both willing and able to earn their living by lawful and honorable means.

Ignorance is the parent of prejudice, bigotry, sectional animosity, racial antipathies, and debasing superstitions. The baneful influence of this prolific and pestiferous progeny is somewhat lessened when but one ray of real learning enters a single darkened mind. Property and life, public order and social welfare are all made somewhat securer when a single man who has lived a life of selfish and unreasoning animalism is rescued from that dangerous degradation. And this is always effected for a man when he receives, either by compulsion or choice, a mental training that develops his reason, that broadens his observation and sympathy and increases the scope and power of his conscience, that scatters his superstitions and makes him feel beneath his feet the solid foundations of the primal-rock truths of nature and humanity. By the gracious working of this law, the parasite becomes a producer and the criminal a citizen, each adding his influence, much or little, not to the disruptive forces of society but to its rationality, harmony, and stability.

Men cannot in these days, especially in this country, be industrially strong, or even industrially free, without education. Knowledge which used to be a power is now a common necessity. No one so much needs education, to give him a fair field, as he who is hampered by the disgrace of a past criminality. The reformatory course aims to give to the inmates such a mastery of the elements of a common English education that he shall be able to meet all the educational requirements of the work for which he had been fitted in the industrial classes. Having such

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

knowledge he will not find in the details of employment the discouraging difficulties, not to say insuperable obstacles, that must inevitably obstruct and dishearten the illiterate. His industrial and mental education benefits him and also relieves society at the point of most dangerous pressure. For every man extricated by training from the mass of unemployed unskilled labor, diminishes the competition there, and helps to supply the demand that still exists for skilled labor in the higher field.

But the great majority of men who have been paroled from the Reformatory, have not only successfully accomplished this course of elementary knowledge, but have passed through advanced classes in the so-called higher branches of science, history, literature and ethics. For months before release these studies engage their minds in investigations and reflections that bring them into conscious contact with a world, in many cases before unrealized, of natural law and moral sentiment. So the paroled man goes forth with his necessary stock of elementary knowledge well in hand, with enough technical knowledge to meet with confidence all the requirements of his occupation, with a symmetrical all-round development and fair command of his faculties, with some experience in finding pleasure in fields of pure and elevating reading and reflection, with broader and truer views of duty as a man and citizen, and, above all, with a consciousness of returning to society with greater strength, better ideas, and more practical sense than he had when he entered the Reformatory. For such a man society will generally afford ample opportunity to realize his hopeful purpose to become a good citizen.

To these facts of the year's history of our classes, and the reflections thereon, I wish to add a cluster of educational thoughts collected from an able paper of Supt. W. T. Harris and grouped here at the end, so as to throw their combined light and authority, whether to enforce or to correct, upon the propositions and suggestions of this report:

" Thus religion, which states the deepest principle of our civilization, is confirmed by the scientific, political and social movements of our age, and all agree in this supreme doctrine, that the lowest must be raised by the highest—lifted up into

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS' REPORT

self-activity, and full development of individuality ; education, intellectual and moral, is the only means, yet discovered, that is always sure to help people help themselves, the kind of knowledge and mental discipline that conserves civil life is the knowledge that gives an insight into the dependence of the individual upon society ; the great cosmopolitan idea of the human race and its unity of interests is born of geography ; especially in the realm of ethical and religious ideas—the thoughts that furnish the regulative forms for living and acting—literature is preëminent for its usefulness ; when, in mature age, we look back upon our lives and recall to mind the influence that our school days brought us, the time spent over our school readers seems quite naturally to have been the most valuable part of our education ; the hand-worker is to be turned into a brain-worker, for the machine does the work of the hand but requires a brain to direct it ; fortunate it is for our age, that the political and social welfare is now seen to involve the care of the weakling classes and their elevation into self-help by moral, industrial and intellectual education."

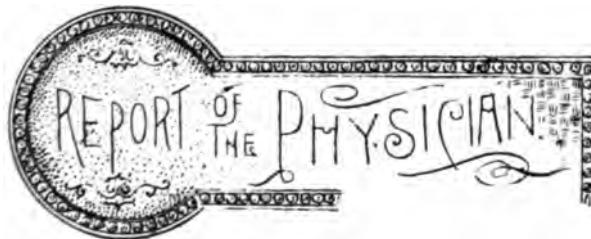
Respectfully Submitted,

JAMES R. MONKS,
Superintendent of Schools.

{ NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY.
Elmira, September 30, 1892.

To the Board of Managers.





On October 1, 1891, thirteen men were in the hospital. During the year, 143 were admitted — a total of 156 hospital cases. Those admitted were classified as follows:—

Abscess, abdominal wall	1
Abscess, foot	1
Abscess, inguinal	1
Abscess, thigh	1
Adenitis, tuberculous	4
Ague	1
Amputation of finger	3
Amputation of finger and thumb	1
Anemia, masturbatic	4
Ankle, sprain	3
Bronchitis, acute	7
Chicken-pox	1
Colic, intestinal	1
Contusions, fall from scaffold	6
Contusions, simple injuries	2

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

Cornea, inflammation of	1
Cornea, ulceration of	6
Debility, general	2
Eczema	1
Erysipelas, facial	4
Felon	1
Fever, ephemeral	5
Fever, typhoid	1
Fracture of forearm	1
Hemorrhage of bladder	1
Hemorrhage, pulmonary	2
Hemorrhage, urethral	1
Herpes zoster	1
Hyteria	2
Influenza	21
Jaundice	1
Lupus, nose	1
Malingerer	2
Meningitis, cerebral	2
Mumps	1
Necrosis, metatarsal bone	1
Necrosis, tarsal bone	1
Necrosis, phalanx of finger	1
Nephritis, acute	1
Nephritis, chronic	1
Orchitis, acute	1
Overcome by heat	2
Perityphlitis	1
Perityphlitis and abscess	2
Phlebitis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	6
Phymosis	3
Pleurisy, acute	2
Pleurisy with serous effusion	4
Pneumonia	4
Rheumatism, acute	5
Scarlet fever	1
Stricture of urethra, retention of urine	2
Synovitis	4
Tape worm	1
Wounds, incised of knee	1
Wounds, incised of leg	1
Wounds, incised of thigh	1
Wounds, lacerated hand	1
Wounds, lacerated thumb	1

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Of the 156 men there were :

Returned to prison duty	114
Discharged upon parole	6
Died	16
In hospital September 30, 1892	20

The year's mortality is 16, the causes of death being :

Influenza and cerebral meningitis	2
Influenza terminating in collapse	1
Meningitis, cerebral	1
Nephritis, chronic	1
Pneumonia	1
Perityphlitic abscess	2
Tuberculous adenitis, influenza and nasal hemorrhage	1
Tuberculosis following influenza	2
Tuberculosis, acute, following typhoid fever.	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4

The mortality is in excess of that of any year in the history of the reformatory. There are two causes for this: (1) the natural increase of population, (2) influenza followed by complications and complicating pre-existing disease. For the third time influenza prevailed as an epidemic. It first manifested itself in December and continued with greater or less severity until the following May, or about six months. While generally of a milder type than in the two preceding years, it nevertheless manifested a greater tendency to grave complications as evidenced from the fact that 37.5% of mortality is traceable to it. It was the direct cause of death in four instances and in two cases was followed by pathological conditions that had no previous existence.

As in former years, pulmonary tuberculosis figures as the chief factor of mortality. Reference is made in the text descriptive of the work done in the line of physical education to the greater prevalence of this disease in prison than outside. The following table shows the total number of deaths from all causes, the number of deaths from consumption, and the

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

percentage of the mortality from this cause alone for twelve consecutive years :

1881,	5	deaths from all causes,	2	from tuberculosis, or	40%
1882,	2	"	1	"	50%
1883,	3	"	1	"	33%
1884,	3	"	0	"	—
1885,	2	"	1	"	50%
1886,	6	"	2	"	33%
1887,	5	"	4	"	80%
1888,	7	"	3	"	43%
1889,	8	"	5	"	62%
1890,	9	"	2	"	22%
1891,	8	"	4	"	50%
1892,	16	"	7	"	43%

Four cases of insanity were noted during the year and transferred to the asylum for insane criminals, viz.:—

Mania	2
Melancholia	1
Paranoia	1

No re-transfers from the asylum to the reformatory have occurred.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Hamilton D. Wey, M. D.

{ NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY,
Elmira, September 30, 1892.

To the Board of Managers.







PROGRESS
OF THE

Year

1892













HE UNINITIATED, when reading of reformatory inmates, not unusually picture to themselves an ungainly collection of uncouth, hardened wretches, with unprepossessing, vice-stamped features and debased natures, presenting in common with other people nothing but the exterior resemblance to man, modified by signs of degeneracy. This picture is an exaggeration for the majority of them. A large proportion of the reformatory population is composed of young men who, to all outside appearances, compare quite favorably with the classes of young men at large, from which they are recruited. They are not generally adepts in crime; many are first offenders, and are mainly the victims of their natural selfishness and love of pleasure. Whatever bad habits they may have acquired have not yet left indelible, distinguishable marks upon them. They are not irreclaimable. Sensitiveness and innate honesty have not been completely destroyed within them; and in many cases a few months of reflection and calm, orderly living suffice to bring their good qualities and feelings into action and to aid the discipline of the institution, which seeks principally to inculcate good habits that may prove lasting in after-life. Horse-racing, gambling, intemperance, dissipation, have brought numbers of them to the reformatory. There are quite a few inmates who were arrested, convicted and committed to the reformatory

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

through the intelligent efforts of parents or relatives desirous of rescuing the young men from a life of vice and crime, and who took this step to save them from the more disastrous results of their misbehavior. All the inmates are young men in whom the magistrates of the criminal courts think they perceive chances of reformation. The ambition and initiative manifested by many in their efforts to learn show that under different conditions they might have developed into something better. Physically, the men are perhaps somewhat below the standard of quality for young men of their age; but the military and physical-culture exercises at the reformatory remedy to a great extent any deficiency in this line; and the low death-rate and comparatively small hospital list testify to the present good physical condition of the inmates.

FLUCTUATION.

The original plan of the reformatory contemplated 504 cells. These were constructed and distributed as follows: North Block, 136 cells; South Block, 176 cells; North Wing, 56 cells; South Wing, 136 cells. Until 1884, these 504 cells sufficed to provide separate accommodations for the entire population. In 1886, when the institution contained some two hundred more inmates than cells, the legislature directed the construction of an additional building, the south extension, containing 288 cells. But soon, with the recognizance accorded to the reformatory methods by judges in the metropolis, this addition was found inadequate for the increase of population. Another appropriation was, in consequence, ordered by the legislature, less than three years ago, and a new building erected, the north wing extension, providing 504 cells. Although opened in March 1892, this extension afforded only temporary relief, the institution containing at this date 1396 prisoners, with separate accommodations for only 1296. To alleviate this overcrowded condition, the management has found it necessary to transfer to the state prisons young men of least promise at the reformatory, whose reformation though not hopeless is yet not hopeful.

POPULATION ELEMENTS.

The influence of foreign emigration upon the prison population of America has been the subject of much discussion recently. An idea of the constitutional elements of the reformatory, from a racial point of view, may be had from the tables herewith presented :

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION.

*From Opening of Reformatory, July 1876,
to September 30, 1892.*

TOTAL, 5899.	Colored, 185.	Negroes and mulattoes, 179.	
		Chinese, 4.	
TOTAL, 5899.	Indians, 2.		
	Whites, 5714.	Born in U. S., 4521.	Of native parents, 2274.
			Having one parent foreign, 361.
			Of foreign parents, 1803.
			Parentage unknown, 83.
		Foreign-born, 1163.	
		Born at sea, 3.	
		Place of birth unknown, 27.	

PLACES OF BIRTH OF THE 1163 FOREIGN-BORN.*

Great Britain and Ireland	414†	Australia	5
Germany	390	Bavaria	4
Canada	103	China	4
Austria	49	Nova Scotia	4
Russia	48	Belgium	1
Italy	37	Brazil	1
Poland	26	Cuba	1
France	23	French Guiana	1
Switzerland	16	Portugal	1
Sweden	13	Roumania	1
Denmark	7	Saxony	1
Holland	5	Spain	1
New Brunswick	5	Turkey	1
Norway	5		

* This includes the 4 Chinese.

† Distributed as follows: England 198, Ireland 189, Scotland 27.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY
 NATIONALITY OF THE PARENTS OF THE 2164 BORN IN THE
 UNITED STATES OF ONE OR TWO FOREIGNERS.
 (4144 FOREIGN PARENTS.)

Great Britain and Ireland	2894*	Spain	9
Germany	911	Norway	8
France	102	Denmark	7
Canada	82	Australia	3
Russia	24	Newfoundland	2
Austria	22	Portugal	2
Italy	19	Saxony	2
Holland	17	Belgium	1
Poland	14	Bavaria	1
Switzerland	12	Nova Scotia	1
Sweden	11		

To study the question of foreign responsibility in the constitution of the reformatory population, we must leave aside the 27 prisoners whose nativity is unknown, the 3 born at sea, the 83 of unknown nationality and the 361 having one parent foreign, as quantities bearing no ascertainable relation to the question ; it will then be seen that for 2274 whites born in this country of American parents, and 181 colored prisoners—a total of 2455—the reformatory population numbered 1163 white immigrants, 4 Chinese, and 1803 natives born of foreign parents, constituting an aggregate of 2970 inmates, directly traceable to unmixed foreign responsibility, or a ratio of 55 per cent. as against the native, 45. The two lower tables will furnish a detailed account of the manner in which this responsibility may be apportioned. It will be seen for instance that Great Britain and Ireland enter into this foreign responsibility to the extent of 50 per cent., or 27 per cent. of the total population. That is to say that Great Britain and Ireland alone furnish of the reformatory population an amount exactly three-fifths of that traceable to the United States.

Other causes affecting the population of reformatories are so complex, uncertain and so numerous that it would be hazardous to attempt to ascribe a due place to any one of them. It has often been insisted upon by foreigners that crime in America is abnormally on the increase, out of all proportion with its march

* Ireland 2566, England 201, Scotland 127.

POPULATION

in other portions of the globe, and that this increase is due to native influence. The consideration of the foregoing tables may cause it to be borne in mind that mere increase in criminal population is not an unmistakable indicator of increase in criminality, and, above all, that it is impossible to judge of true results unless we can separate the direct effects from co-existing circumstances of similar nature.



THE YEAR'S BUILDING OPERATIONS.



LAST winter's session of the legislature, when it was ascertained that there would remain from the building appropriation of 1890 an unexpended balance of some \$50,000.00, due to the assistance rendered by the trades-classes, the re-appropriation of this sum was approved for the enlargement of domestic accommodations and shop-room and the erection of a drill-hall. In addition to the completion of the old auditorium or lecture-hall, and of the north wing extension and adjuncts—new quarters, chapel, ventilation galleries—the construction of a new industrial building, of an addition to the "domestic" building, and of a new drill-hall, constitute, then, the sum of building operations of the year.

The auditorium or lecture-hall, begun in the summer of 1890, was thrown open for occupancy in January 1892. With a seating capacity of 1700, to the rear of the administration building and residence, the auditorium is used principally for lectures to the higher school division, in literature, history, economics and ethics, and of the intermediate division, in "nature" studies, also for discourses to the entire population given at least once each week. The construction of the north wing extension, containing 504 cells, was authorized by the legislature of 1889: the building was completed and occupied in March of this year. The new quarters, an accessory to the north wing extension, located between the extension proper and the more southern portion of the main building, was completed but

BUILDING OPERATIONS

recently. Its two upper floors are partitioned off into twenty-two light, airy rooms, to serve as sleeping apartments for citizen and paroled officers. The ground floor is occupied by two class-rooms, found necessary for the relief of the other classes of the School of Letters, and capable of seating in all some three hundred men. The new chapel is situated on the top floor of the north wing extension, above the cell-blocks. It measures some 75 by 55 feet and has a seating capacity of 600. The purpose which dictated its construction was principally the need of a large audience-room at hours when the regular auditorium would be occupied for Sunday services of a different denomination, choir rehearsals, large class sessions and examinations, lecture-courses, and special addresses to the lower school division.

The plans of ventilation galleries for the north wing extension were made to include a similar arrangement for the old south wing, as it was found inconvenient to dispose all the galleries in one portion of the building. These galleries, ten feet in width and covering a total length of 362 feet, are built on the Smeed and Northcott system, their object being to receive and thoroughly cleanse the fourteen hundred and odd cell buckets in daily use. Through the entire length of each gallery and on one of its sides, within an inclosure of about five feet, run several steam pipes. Above these, at a height of two and a half feet, are disposed other, transversal, pipes, destined to serve as racks, and capable of holding nearly 1700 buckets. Wooden lids overhanging the racks and counterbalanced by separate iron weights make it possible to enclose hermetically the entire line of buckets. Boilers have been constructed to furnish the steam, and two large chimneys create the necessary draft for the renewal of the air within the enclosure. This new arrangement, being contained within inside buildings, does away with Sunday guard duty outside of the main building and constitutes a great improvement over the old, crude and unhealthy system.

The new industrial building was thrown open to the trades-classes early in June. It is a three-story brick building, L shaped, adjoining the north wing extension, and was an acknowledgment by the state of the value of the assistance rendered by the trades-classes in the construction of the latter building. The

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

purposes of the new industrial building are several: to increase the facilities of trades-instruction correspondingly with the demands of a fastly increasing population, to relieve the overcrowded shops from all work foreign to regular state manufacturing, and to permit devoting a portion of the evening to trades-instruction, increasing thereby the hours of productive labor during the day. Eight large classes are instructed simultaneously in the new industrial building, the ground floor being devoted solely to the heavier kinds of work. It is here that the evening sessions of the School of Mechanic Arts are held, the entire building presenting some thirty-nine thousand square feet of floor space.

The causes which dictated the enlargement of the cell buildings and industrial departments made themselves felt in



other divisions, creating notably a need of increased "domestic" accommodation. Permission was granted by the legislature in session last winter to provide for this want in the shape of an

BUILDING OPERATIONS

addition to the domestic building. This enlargement consists of the superposition of two stories—one of brick, the other a mansard—to the former ground construction known as the domestic building. Work on the extension was begun in May and, it is expected, will be fully completed by February 1893. The domestic building is 200 feet long, by 90 feet wide through one-third of its length and 66 feet elsewhere, making an average width throughout of 75 feet. When finished, it will provide about thirty thousand extra square feet of floor space. The building runs from east to west, at equal distance of the two wings of the main building, the wall of which latter serves as eastern wall to the domestic building, communication between the two on the ground floor and first story being thorough. The ground floor of the domestic building will be occupied by the laundry, drying-room and soap-vats, the baking class and culinary department, the dining-room for the farm laborers, the meat-room, ice-room, and general store-room for comestibles, and the engine and dynamo room. A feature of this floor will be the receiving room for new arrivals. This apartment adjoins the western gate of the building, at which the conveyance with new recruits will halt in future. The room will be furnished with bath-tubs and the requisite instruments of measurements for identification purposes. When the new-comers are thoroughly cleansed, they will be placed on the elevator and conducted to the room above—a general store-room—where they will be furnished with clothing and given time to dress: thence they will be marched to their quarters through the first floor of the main building. On the first floor will also be found the "domestic" shoe shop and tailoring departments, a dining-room for citizen and paroled officers, an officers' reading-room and a supply-room for paroled guards who, being unable or unwilling to leave their duties for a visit to the town, may in this way purchase minor articles of necessity at cost price. Adjoining the officers' reading-room on one side and the library of the main building on the other, will be located the new editorial rooms of the institutional journal, *The Summary*. This apartment will communicate with the press-room and book-bindery overhead. The upper story will also be occupied by the photo-engraving department, adjoining which will be located a large store-room for a general domestic stock of clothing, etc., also a dormitory

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

pavilion for paroled officers. The ceilings and walls of the two upper floors are lined throughout with Georgia pine ; and the entire work on the building is being performed by inmate members of the trades-classes.

Until last April, the iron-foundry building was partially made use of by the military for its armory assemblages and drills. The increase of population affected this arrangement, however, in two ways, necessitating the construction of a new hall : as the trades continued to multiply, the space devoted to the military was found needed for the proper carrying-on of the iron industry, while, on the other hand, the regiment so increased in size that the old drill-hall became inadequate to provide the necessary accommodation. The new building, work on which begins November 1st, will occupy the space in the north-western corner of the enclosure, formerly given to the hothouse and gardens, which have already been removed to ground outside of the enclosure. The plans of the drill-hall contemplate a structure of red brick with native blue-stone foundation, measuring 300 feet in depth by 217 feet in breadth. The main truss, of iron, spans 141 feet and runs from east to west, the two entrances of the building facing due south. At a distance of 37 feet from either of the lateral walls, east and west, and 25 feet from one another, run solid steel piers, twenty-two in number, leaving a free open drilling space of 42,300 square feet, viz., 141 feet by 300. Two small offices, for the use of the military instructor and staff, will be disposed in proximity of the entrances, being the only rooms within the structure. The pavement of the hall will be of asphalt and the entire construction, with the exception of the building material, will be the product of inmate labor ; a considerable saving is thus achieved on the two buildings.





DEFINING the needs of criminal legislation, it has been truthfully said, "That reformation of criminals which society demands is their transfer from the predatory to the productive class, and, when accomplished, this is evidence of change of character." Of the many means used to bring about a reformation of criminals committed to the reformatory, industrial training is considered of first importance.

Many of the offenders of society's laws have been drawn into evil ways through inability, from lack of technical skill and training, to earn an honest living. It is within the scope of the School of Mechanic Arts to supply this need. "Religion has its proper place and value in a course of reformation, and the benefit to be derived from what is termed educational training is not to be overlooked; physical culture also is a great medium; but neither of these is complete in itself. All are factors of industrial prosperity, without which no man can become a desirable citizen."

Of the 672 men received at the reformatory within the twelve

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

months, ending September 30, 1892, over six hundred were found to have had no trade when committed. With the exception of those physically disabled, not one has been left without effort having been made to teach him a trade for his self-maintenance. In the reformatory School of Mechanic Arts, prisoners are not only taught to perform their tasks well but with dexterity. They are the object of frequent examinations and are fined for lack of progress. Each of such fines lengthens their confinement, and the knowledge of this stimulates them to their best action.

The features of the year's progress in industrial training may be summed up in the inauguration, late in the year, of night sessions of the trades-school, made possible by the opening of the new industrial building, thereby allowing the use of nearly all shop room, in the day time, for state manufacturing purposes. Heretofore, much of the entire day has been devoted by inmates



Gardening Class at work

to learning trades. Now it is intended that they shall spend the morning and afternoon hours on work for the state, and divide their evenings between the School of Mechanic Arts and the School of Letters. At this writing an average of four hundred men already attend the night sessions of the

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS

trades-school, held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, while nearly six hundred others are yet receiving trades instruction during the day.

NEW CLASSES.

To the already long list of trades imparted in this institution, there have been added during the year classes in photo-engraving and sign-painting. The former is located in the new domestic building where a photograph gallery has been fitted out, well lighted and furnished with all the latest modern improvements and appliances. Adjoining this gallery is a room used for etching and engraving, and another for printing. In this class, men are instructed in the full details of photo-engraving, including lessons in photography proper, besides the regular engraving. About fifteen inmates composed the class at its inception. When



Class in Mechanic Drawing.

the pupils become proficient, it is intended to make a self-sustaining industry of this department. The sign-painting class has already produced innumerable unique and attractive signs testifying to the remarkable progress of the members. This division numbers sixteen pupils and is being continually increased as inmate talent is found. It is intended to graduate

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

practiced and artistic sign-writers. The course of instruction includes all kinds and models of signs from the plain Gothic to the most elaborate fancy cut letter.

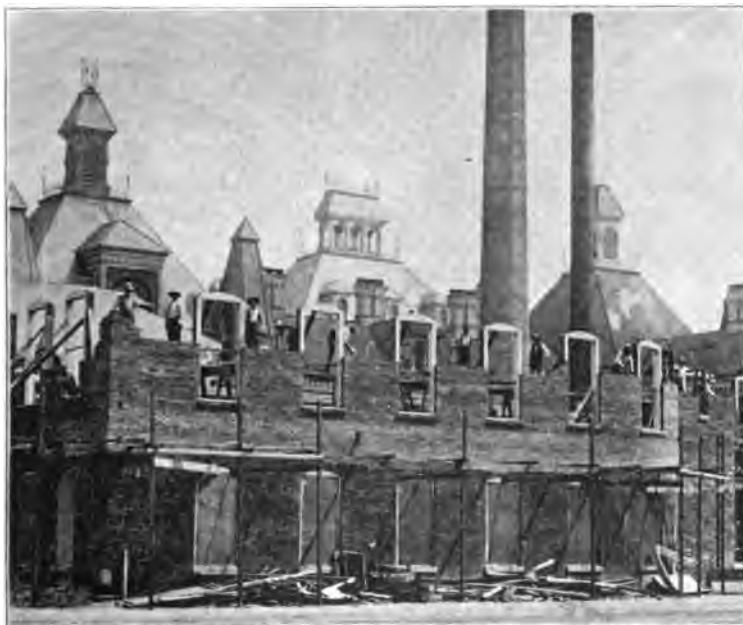
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The entire course of industrial training has been improved ; there is not a class that has not been of necessity enlarged. The class in mechanic drawing is attended by four hundred and eighty inmates. It assembles every Wednesday evening on a floor of the industrial building, large enough to accommodate five hundred pupils ; instruction is thus afforded to the members of all trades-classes whose work may be aided through a knowledge of drawing. The object of this department is not to make proficient draughtsmen of all its members, but to give them sufficient training to enable them to follow accurately and interpret intelligently such plans, drawings and specifications as they are likely to meet with in their respective trades. The fresco-painting class has been enlarged to include about eighty pupils. Formerly this division was hampered especially by lack of room, but in the new building plenty of space is allotted to it and a new, high and spacious ceiling has been erected for practice in ceiling frescoing. A much better light is also obtained in these new quarters, assisting the clear distinction of color effects. The principal trade in the wood-working department is carpentry. The scope of this class has been gradually extended ; full sized sections of buildings are now constructed by the members. New benches have been put in, and where there was formerly one instructor there are now two citizen and three inmate teachers. Besides this a new tool-house has been erected and a large assortment of new tools has been placed in it for the use of the class. There are now one hundred and thirty carpenters receiving instruction, either at regular class work or on buildings being constructed in the reformatory.

The ground floor of this same building is given to bricklaying, plastering, and stone-cutting. A very decided change for the better has been made in the facilities for instruction in the

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS

first two of these trades. Nearly one hundred men are now being taught bricklaying and with more success than the comparatively small class previously instructed. Formerly, several men had to be placed on one piece of work to give occupation to all. In this way, a careful and accurate mechanic was often interfered with by the errors of others engaged on the same job ; at present, however, each man has his own wall to build. The class room is now divided and a different grade of work taught in each sub-division ; a neat sign, erected for the purpose, indicates the technical name of the laying being done. Much practical experience is given the members of this class in work about the institution. Adjoining the bricklaying class is that of plastering.



Advanced Bricklaying Class at Work.

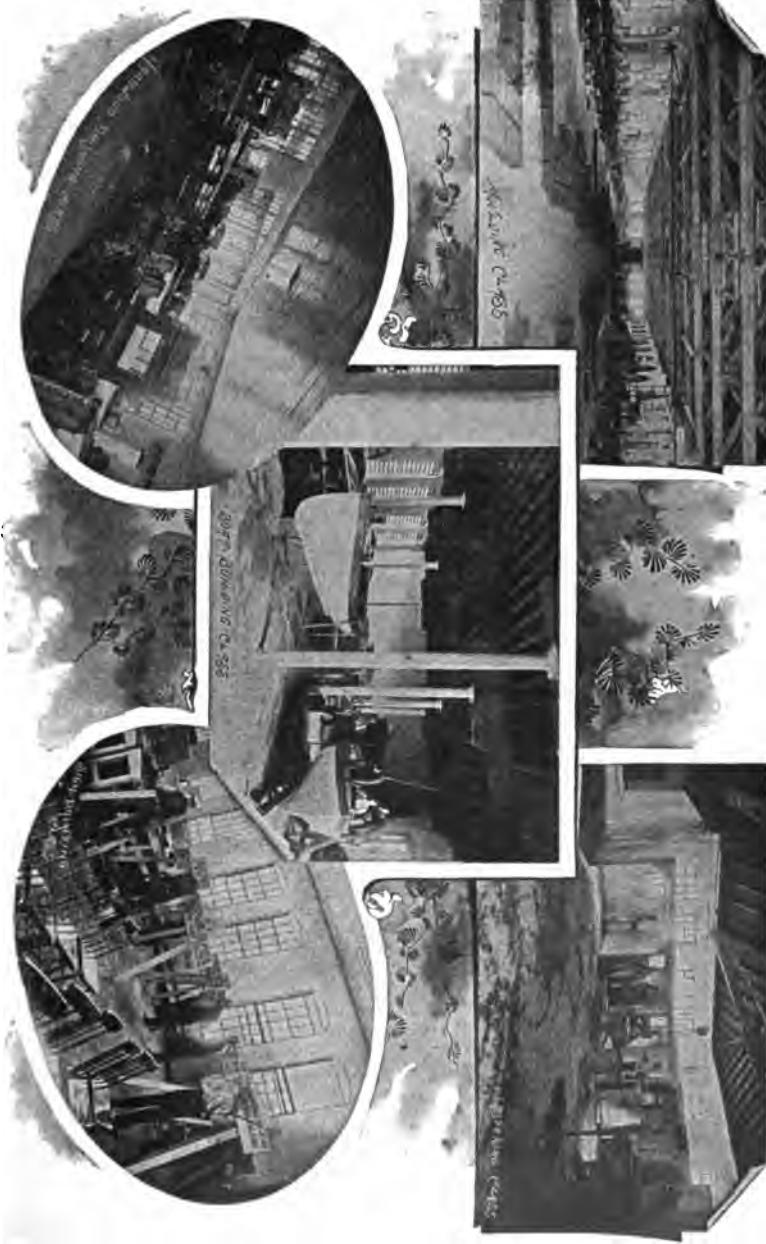
and there are a number of prisoners learning both trades. Where previously there were but sixteen small booths for plastering, there are now twenty-four good-sized rooms. In the new rooms there is plenty of space for the erection of scaffolding

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

for overhead work, and the training now given is fully as practicable as that in regular house plastering. In each room a different kind of plastering is taught and signs have been put up here as in the bricklaying class, giving the names of the different grades of work in hand. This class has an average attendance of fifty-five.

The stone-cutting department performs about the same work as was outlined last year but is just trebled in size. Instruction in blacksmithing and horseshoeing is still given in the shops, on state work. To accommodate the increased number of pupils, new forges and anvils have been put in, quite recently. This class produces, among other things, a large number of ice tongs ; it also forges all the iron work used in the manufacture of trucks at the reformatory. The horseshoeing division of this department continues to get its practice from the shoeing of horses used by the reformatory. Thirty-five men are now learning the machinist's trade. Four new lathes, two shaping machines, and one universal machine have lately been purchased and a new line of shafting erected. When these new machines are placed in running order, over fifty men will be worked at a time by the machine-shop instructor. Fifty inmates are being taught the plumber's trade. New bath tubs and sanitary appliances have been put in for the plumbing class to practice on (making connections) and new benches supplied, both of which additions facilitate the handling of a large number of pupils. Much work is done by this class throughout the buildings of the institution.

It is the intention of the management to give instruction to the brass-working men in the art of manufacturing metal patterns, and this addition to the trades-instruction is now being made. In the barber shop a number of new chairs have been placed and thirty-two men are now engaged in learning this trade. They find, among the inmates of the reformatory, abundant material upon which to practice. The numbers receiving instruction in other trades, at the time of this report, are : Wood carving 14, stone-cutting 52, hardwood-finishing 13, upholstering 15, brass moulding 6, brass finishing 28, pattern-making 7, tailoring 61, shoemaking 23, printing 42,





SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS

bookbinding 18, tinsmithing 14, steam fitting 6, baking 7, electricity 3, music 39, and stenography and typewriting 26. Inmates studying music and stenography are expected to learn some other trade as well. The cooking class has been temporarily discontinued for want of proper facilities.

ONE YEAR'S SHOWING.

The whole number of different inmates who have received trades-instruction, more or less, during the year ending September 30, 1892, is 1,615. Of these there have been instructed at:

Bricklaying and Plastering	227	Machinists	110
Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing	9	Moulding	116
Horseshoeing	35	Painting	7
Bookbinding	48	Plumbing	59
Barbering	49	Printing	57
Baking	7	Pattern-making	12
Brass Finishing	47	Photography	6
Brass Moulding	9	Sign-painting	10
Boat Building	21	Stone-cutting	53
Carpentry	78	Stenography	43
Carpentry and Cabinet Making	9	Shoe-making	36
Carpentry and Boat Building	39	Steam Fitting	8
Cooking	45	Tailoring	76
Cabinet Making	82	Tinsmithing	40
Care of Electric Light Plant	6	Upholstering	48
Firemen	9	Wood-working Machinery	10
Fresco-painting	64	Wood Carving	30
Iron-forging	41	Wood Turning	25
Hardwood-finishing	44		

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY
INSTRUCTION OF PAROLED MEN.

The trades-instruction received by the 338 inmates paroled during the year ending September 30, 1892, was as follows:

Blacksmithing	20	Wood Turning	1
Shoe-making	10	Barbering	7
Tailoring	15	Tinsmithing	4
Fresco-painting	9	Bookbinding	9
Carpentry	32	Care of Electric Light Plant . .	2
Iron Moulding	23	Baking	0
Bricklaying and Plastering . .	54	Wood-working Machinery . . .	1
Upholstering	8	Boat Building	4
Printing	14	Cabinet Making	13
Machinists	18	Cooking	10
Plumbing	12	Brass Moulding	1
Stenography	3	Music	1
Hardwood-finishing	6		—
Wood Carving	7		310
Stone-cutting	12	Rec'd no trade instruction here .	28
Brass Finishing	9		—
Pattern-making	5	Total . .	338

Of the 338 men paroled during the past year,

There went directly to the trades learned at the reformatory 154

There were paroled under the condition that they find employment at their trades before receiving their final release 64

There were paroled to other temporary situations, with the view of finding, later, employment at the trades learned here 54

There went to work at trades acquired before coming here 9

Temporarily employed at the reformatory 43

Paroled to clerical and laboring situations 14

338

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS

The 291 men who either directly or indirectly went to trades at parole are distributed as follows :

Shoe-making	10	Carpentry	28
Moulding	23	Cabinet Making	10
Fresco-painting	9	Hardwood-finishing	7
Tailoring	15	Wood Carving	7
Blacksmithing	19	Pattern-making	5
Stenography	3	Wood-working Machinery	1
Bricklaying and Plastering	47	Boat Building	2
Stone-cutting	12	Cooking	10
Brass Finishing	6	Upholstering	8
Machinists	18	Care of Electric Light Plant	1
Book Binding	8	Wood Turning	1
Typesetting and Printing	14	Candy Making	1
Plumbing	12	Lock Making	1
Barbering	7	Cigar Making	2
Tinsmithing	4		
		Total	291

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

Among the productive industries, in which improvements have been made, may be mentioned the foundry, which has been doubled in size. There are now 100 men engaged in making castings and 125 in hardware finishing. In the Novelty Works 165 men manufacture pipes and umbrellas. One hundred men find employment in the cabinet-making department, besides thirty-six who finish up the work, as varnishers, stainers, and upholsterers. Three new industries have been added since the last report, being commenced near the close of the current year. The manufacture of clothing is one of them. At this writing, there are less than fifty men engaged, but the number of hands will be greatly increased as soon as inmates can be taught the trade. The manufacture of iron trucks has also been commenced, with good prospects of future development. The other industry referred to is that of cane-seating. Fifteen men have thus far

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

been placed at work in this branch. Boat building was temporarily discontinued during the fall, on account of the dull season. A force of sixty men is usually worked in this department.

Further changes in the trades-school and the state manufacturing establishments will be made from time to time, with a view to making the prison as self-sustaining as consistent with its prime motive of reformation. There are at present prospective plans for further improvement, but they have not as yet been brought to a focus.





TH^E more nearly the life of the prisoner approaches in its conditions that of the free citizen, the closer is the test, under the constant watchfulness of the management, of his fitness to assume again a position among free men. That system which cultivates in the prisoner the same habits which appeals to the same motives and awakens in him the same ambitions that belong to the free citizen is best calculated to reform him.

Under a determinate sentence the prisoner's labor is necessarily involuntary and forced ; the indeterminate sentence and grading system furnishes the prisoner one incentive to do work of the required amount and of good quality in that on this depends in part his promotion to a better grade, and eventually his early release. But to excel at his trade, to do more than the required amount of work, or to become a skilled workman, brings him no immediate and tangible recompense. The incentive to benefit himself or his family by increased endeavor, which appeals to the free man, is lacking in the prisoner.

To provide this incentive and to inculcate in the prisoner the habit of earning, of economy in spending, and of saving, without which even the free skilled mechanic is in danger of lapsing into crime, it has long been recognized that a system of prison labor is desirable, which will place the prisoner, as to economics, on a similar basis as that of the actual citizen.

THE LAW.

The enactment of the prison law of 1889 rendered possible the introduction into the reformatory regimen of such a system.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Section 108 of the Act referred to reads :

“Every prisoner confined in the state prisons who shall become entitled to a diminution of his term of sentence by good conduct while in prison or confined in the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, may, in the discretion of the agent and warden, or of the superintendent of said reformatory, receive compensation from the earnings of the prison or reformatory in which he is confined, such compensation to be graded by the agent and warden of the prison for the prisoners therein and the superintendent of the reformatory for the prisoners therein, for the time which such prisoner may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such convicts exceed in amount 10 per cent. of the earnings of the prison or reformatory in which they are confined. The difference in the rate of compensation shall be based both on the pecuniary value of the work performed, and also on the willingness, industry and good conduct of such prisoner; provided that whenever any prisoner shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules or regulations of the prison, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section fifty cents for each day of good time so forfeited, and provided that prisoners serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other prisoners to a diminution of sentence, subject to forfeiture of good time for misconduct as herein provided. The agent and warden of each prison or the superintendent of said reformatory may institute and maintain a uniform system of fines to be imposed at his discretion in place of other penalties and punishments, to be deducted from such compensation standing to the credit of any prisoner for misconduct by such prisoner.”

Section 110 relates to the methods of disbursement of such earnings by or for the prisoner :

“The amount of such surplus standing on the books of the prison to the credit of any prisoner may be drawn by the prisoner during his imprisonment, only upon the certified approval of the Superintendent of State Prisons for disbursement by the agent and warden of said prison or superintendent of said reformatory, to aid dependent relatives of such prisoner, or for books, instruments and instruction not supplied by the prison to men of his grade, or may with the approval of the said superintendent of state prisons be so disbursed for indulgences of food, clothing or ornament beyond the common condition of the others in his class in the prison at the time. And any balance to the credit of any prisoner at the time of his conditional release as provided by this act shall be subjected to the draft of the prisoner, in such sums and at such times as the Superintendent of State Prisons shall approve; but at the date of the absolute discharge of any prisoner, the whole amount of credit balance, as aforesaid, shall be subject to his draft at his pleasure. Provided, that any prisoner violating his conditional release, when the violation is formally declared by the board of commissioners of parole prisoners, or by the board of managers of said reformatory, shall thereby forfeit any credit balance, and the amount thereof shall be transferred to the fund in aid of discharged prisoners, as herein provided for fines imposed, except such portion thereof as may be applied to pay the expense of his recapture.”

WAGE EARNING SYSTEM RATE OF COMPENSATION.

The compensation thus provided is made to depend not alone on the products of labor, but upon "willingness, industry and good conduct." The fact that less than fifty per cent. of the population of the reformatory are at present engaged in productive industry and the limiting of the amount to be disbursed to ten per cent. of the gross earnings precludes the payment of wages equal even to the lowest rate of wages paid free laborers for similar work or service. With the introduction of new industries, however, and the consequent employment of a larger number of men, it is hoped that it may be possible to approach much more nearly the conditions of free life.

A plan has been formulated and put into operation during the past year, which, while complying with all the requirements of the old marking system of "nines", so successfully operated here since the foundation of the reformatory, gives to every man the same rate of wages, varying only for the different grades, and in the case of military officers for time actually spent in military drill. This rate of wages is for the upper first grade 55 cents, for the lower first grade 45 cents, and for the second grade 35 cents, per day.

Military officers, for time spent in drill, which in favorable weather occupies two afternoons in the week, are paid per day as follows: Privates, at the grade rate; corporals, lower first grade, 48 cents, upper first grade, 58 cents; 3rd sergeants, lower first grade, 50 cents, upper first grade, 60 cents; 2nd sergeants, 63 cents; 1st sergeants, 65 cents; 2nd lieutenants, 68 cents; 1st lieutenants, 70 cents; captains, 75 cents.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM.

On his entrance into the reformatory the prisoner is presented with a complete outfit and is thenceforth put upon his own resources. Being placed in the lower first or neutral grade, he is paid for every full day's work at the rate of 45 cents per day. To this amount he may add considerably, if employed in a productive

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

industry, by performing more than the required amount of work, for the equivalent of which overtask in hours he is paid at the grade rate per day of eight hours. For shortage in task a loss on the same basis is incurred. In the trades-classes, whether carried on solely for instruction or for both instruction and production, he must pass an examination at each step in his progress through the outlined course with a marking of at least seventy-five per cent. For failure in an examination, he incurs a fine of from one to three dollars, ranging as the percentage obtained is above fifty, above twenty-five, or below twenty-five. Additional losses are incurred by fines for bad work, poor work, carelessness, wastefulness, etc., for each of which offences a fine of 30 cents is imposed. Against the fund thus accumulated the prisoner is charged for his board, room and washing, at the rate of thirty-two cents per day in the lower first grade, and for all articles of clothing and outfit which require to be replaced he is charged at the following schedule of prices :

Apron	\$.25	Mitts, leather	\$.40
Brush, blacking . . . . .	.10	Gloves, buckskin . . . . .	.75
Brush, hair . . . . .	.10	Necktie . . . . .	.02
Brush, tooth . . . . .	.05	Overalls . . . . .	.50
Brush, clothes . . . . .	.15	Pants	2.00
Belt . . . . .	.05	Shirt, regulation . . . . .	.50
Boots, rubber	3.00	Shirt, under . . . . .	.40
Boots, leather	3.00	Shirt, working . . . . .	.75
Buckle . . . . .	.10	Socks, cotton . . . . .	.10
Comb . . . . .	.05	Socks, woolen . . . . .	.15
Coat	3.00	Shoes, Upper grade	1.50
Cap . . . . .	.25	Shoes, Lower grade	1.25
Dauber . . . . .	.05	Shoes, foundry	1.50
Drawers . . . . .	.40	Slippers, leather . . . . .	.85
Handkerchief . . . . .	.05	Suspenders, first grade . . . . .	.20
Hat, straw . . . . .	.10	Suspenders, second grade . . . . .	.10
Jumper . . . . .	.50	Vest . . . . .	.80
Mitts, cloth . . . . .	.05		

The rooms of upper first grade men are larger, and better furnished, and the diet is somewhat improved ; the charge for board, room and washing in this grade is forty cents per diem. In the second grade the diet is restricted and the rooms are devoid of all but necessary furniture ; the charge for board, room and washing is twenty-five cents per diem. Variation in diet is at present confined to the difference between the grades. It is intended, however, on the completion of the enlargement

WAGE EARNING SYSTEM

of the domestic building, to regulate in some degree the privileges of diet by the ability of the individual to pay out of his earnings for any indulgence he may desire beyond the common condition of others in his grade.

Against the amount accruing to each prisoner are charged fines for offences in demeanor, on the basis of fifteen cents for each valid third-class report, thirty cents for each valid second-class report, and one dollar or more (in the discretion of the General Superintendent) for each valid first-class report. For demerits in study, fines are imposed and charged against the monthly earning, as follows: For failure in any subject in the monthly examinations with marking less than seventy-five and not below fifty per cent., one dollar; for marking less than fifty and not below twenty-five per cent., two dollars; for marking less than twenty-five per cent., three dollars.

A perfect monthly record, under this monetary marking system, is one wherein the losses in any of the divisions of Demeanor, Labor and Study, do not amount to one dollar; six months of such record in, or nearly in, consecutive order entitles the prisoner to promotion to the upper first grade. Six more months of sustained good record, with a balance to his credit sufficient to pay his way to employment provided for him and to sustain him until such time as he shall draw his first wages, entitles him to release on parole, provided the managers have expressed their confidence in him by issuing the necessary parole authorization.

Reduction in grade is incurred by an imperfect record for three successive months or losses in one month amounting to three dollars or more. Such reduction forfeits any sum that may be standing to the credit of the man reduced, and, as it implies a new start on the path toward freedom, the rule is also made to apply to cases where there are debit balances, and they, too, are cancelled.

Men in the second grade do not receive to their credit any monetary balance they may earn, the system in their case being purely a marking one.

A monthly statement is rendered to every inmate showing his earnings, fines, school demerits, labor losses, expenditure, and

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

balance to his credit or debit. He receives also every month a conduct-book showing his marking in Demeanor, Study, and Labor, and general balance.

During the past year the gross earnings of the industries carried on for profit amounted to \$40,019.72. Of this sum ten per cent., or \$4,002.00, could under the law be devoted to the payment of wages for work performed by prisoners, in excess of the cost of their maintenance. This for the 338 released on parole during the year would give an average of \$11.83 per man. The limit thus imposed is, under present conditions, so small that the best results of such a system are scarcely yet to be expected. The largest amount yet paid to an inmate on his parole is \$16.21; the largest amount now standing on the books to the credit of an inmate is \$22.63.

The incorporation of the wage-earning idea into the marking system brings home forcibly to the mind of the prisoner that his progress towards liberty depends upon his performance of a day's labor without loss consequent on dereliction or neglect; and an inducement to increased and voluntary effort is held out to him by the necessity of the accumulation of a fund before release, which, in the majority of cases, proves to be the first provident savings of his life.

In the contemplated developments of this system during the coming year, much permanent benefit is expected to be derived from this additional method of fitting inmates for their normal social duties.

R. W. L. WOOLLEY.





A SCHOOL OF LETTERS



MONG the various innovations contemplated last year by the management, no department has been the object of more attention or undergone greater improvements than the Reformatory School of Letters. As, from a reformatory, disciplinary standpoint, the bright college graduate is expected to make a proportionate use of his mental powers with the uncouth illiterate, the educational curriculum must adapt itself to the previous acquirements of every inmate. The Reformatory recruiting its inmates from every section of the State and from all classes and conditions of men, the scope of its School of Letters is necessarily a broad one, for the very reason that it must embrace with the highest academic studies the rudimentary teachings of the primary school.

All the classes are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Schools, their immediate care being confided to an officer who devotes his entire time to them, and who may be properly termed the Secretary. The latter personally conducts a normal training class composed of inmate instructors, who, with two regular professors, direct the studies of the entire population. The School Secretary is thus a vital center of the educational life of the Reformatory; he imparts advice to the members of the normal class, who in their turn instruct the large body of inmates. This arrangement, introduced in the early part of the year, presents the multiple advantage of centralizing and harmonizing the studies of the various grades, formerly in charge of visiting teachers, and of inspiring the inmates with ambition in their studies and greater confidence in their own mental possibilities.

There are at present thirty-eight distinct sets, with a total

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

attendance of 1347 pupils. As many as eighteen classes are instructed simultaneously, the force of teachers numbering twenty, of which eighteen are inmates, exclusive of assistants taking charge in cases of illness.

The divisions are as follows :

Academic : four classes.

Grammar : three intermediate and eleven primary classes.

Arithmetic : sixteen sets in all.

Kindergarten : one set.

English instruction to foreigners : three classes.

From the academic and grammar divisions, with the exception of the two highest classes, are formed the different sets of arithmetic, according to the degree of proficiency of each individual member. The separate grading of science and letters—an innovation—is thought to be far superior to the system previously in vogue, permitting as it does the adaptation of the different courses to the distinct literary and scientific faculties of each pupil.

The subjects reviewed by the different classes, with the weekly routine followed, are given below :

Academic Division :

Two higher sets. — Logic and Philosophy, Practical Ethics, Political and Social Economy, Modern History, and English Literature ; in all, five sessions for the first division, and four for the second.

Two lower sets. — Practical Ethics, English Literature, Political Geography, English construction ; three sessions weekly for each division.

Grammar Division :

Intermediate classes.—Language and Physics ; one session each per week.

Primary classes.—Language ; two sessions weekly.

Arithmetical Division (made up from Grammar and Academic divisions):

The four more advanced classes assemble once a week ; others, twice.

Kindergarten :

Taught every secular morning for five hours.

English Division for Foreigners :

German, Swedish and Italian classes ; four times a week.

The successful handling of these numerous divisions by the members of the normal training class fully recommends the latter as a valuable addition to the Reformatory educational system. The excellent results, however, which have accrued from the institution of this school of pedagogy are perhaps no more

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

remarkable than the improvements brought about in the same department through the introduction of other important innovations. The boundary lines of the academic division were extended still further than in preceding years, and facilities offered its members to deliver lectures to the lower school division upon topics scientific, philosophic, literary, historical, and others. In this same line, the services of well-known professors from leading universities were also enlisted, in addition to the regular courses of Logic and Philosophy, Practical Ethics, Political and Social Economy, presided over by Professors J. R. Monks and C. R. Pratt, of Elmira.

LECTURES BY INMATES.

The task undertaken in the early part of the year, of qualifying members of the higher classes to address the lower school division, has met with sufficient success to warrant the authorization of such lectures at frequent intervals. As the schooling of nearly one-half of the Reformatory population, members of the primary



classes, is of but an elementary nature, it was deemed an advisable reformative measure to thus awaken the sensibilities of these men, who, without such interference, might live in a state of ignorance with regard to their surroundings, moral, mental and

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

physical, exceedingly harmful to their emancipation from vice. The interest of the inmates in these discourses was probably somewhat intensified by the novelty of being addressed by their associates, and the same keen appreciation was manifested at these lectures as ever mark the brilliant addresses delivered by the speakers from without, who at times favored the Reformatory with their eloquence.

Among the subjects treated in this course may be mentioned: Wonders of Electricity, Life of Bees, Fur-bearing Animals, Music and Musical Instruments, Dogs and Their Peculiarities, American Heroes, Our Navy Past and Present, English School-ships, Among the Alps, Wonders of Our Own Country, and others. There is no better way, perhaps, of illustrating the standard of these addresses than by giving an account of a few of them.

On one occasion, after briefly outlining the scientific and commercial revolution created by electricity, one of the members of the academic division proceeded experimentally to point out the chief phenomena of the subtle fluid. At first, he drew the attention of his hearers to the power possessed by an ebonite rod or a stick of sealing wax to attract pith balls, gold foil, etc. A brief explanation of the electroscope followed, after which the phenomenon of induction was made clear to the audience by means of an electrophorus. In a few words the construction of the Toepler-Holtz machine was described, and, after several rotations, sparks were obtained of two and three inches in length. Spangled Geissler tubes being then placed between the prime conductors, the audience witnessed some very pretty colored light effects. For over an hour the experiments were watched with great interest, the speaker closing with a review of the great inventions of the age, laying especial stress upon the wonders accomplished by Edison.

One of the members of the logic class, with a predilection for dogs, gave an extremely instructive talk on these animals. The three large divisional arrangements of the dog, made by the French naturalist Cuvier, according to the position of the condyles of the lower jaw and of the parietal bones, were well illustrated, and the English classification into six sections, according to instincts and habits, was cleverly touched upon. A

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

number of pleasant anecdotes, remarkable for their bright and realistic delivery, emphasizing the cunning and devotion of the canine tribe, relieved the subject from any danger of dryness generally attending questions of natural history. After describing the education and habits of the different classes of dogs, with the aid of profuse illustrations, the work of an inmate, the lecturer recalled to the mind of his attentive audience the names of some of the dogs for which exceptional prices had been paid. He then closed his dissertation with the humorous remark that "men who go to the dogs may learn a profitable lesson."

On another occasion, a "talk" on Bees was indulged in by a member of the second academic class. He began by describing the different varieties of bees, comparing them to diverse classes of humanity, and told of ancient and modern observations of bee life, of the orderly manner in which these insects live and the thoroughness with which their work is performed. The lower graded men present found much interest in the story of the methods employed by the bees in the construction of their cities, in the formation of their governments and the prosecution of their wars. The statement that these insects actually have sentries at the gates of their cities to ward off the enemy caused among the audience a murmur of surprise.

Called upon to speak, a member of the regimental band was heard from, on the subject of Music and Musical Instruments; and, as many of the related facts were drawn from personal experience, a marked impression was produced upon the listeners. After giving some consideration to the age of music, its vocal and instrumental division, and briefly explaining how sound was produced by air in motion, the lecturer spoke at length upon the two most popular orchestral instruments, the violin and the piano. The various rôles filled by the cornet in bands, and the transformation of the piano from the simple clavichord invented in 1710 A. D. by Cristofori to the present musical wonder were presented in a manner that quickly aroused the lethargic minds of the unmusical auditors.

Many of the lectures by inmates gave evidence of such rhetorical ability that it was decided to allow one of the men to deliver the usual Fourth of July oration, theretofore undertaken by some leading public speaker, called in for the occasion.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Standing upon the platform that had been raised for the purpose beside the recently erected flagstaff, the orator, addressing the entire population, created much enthusiasm and applause by his patriotic utterances. "Just 116 years ago, to-day," he said, "there met in Liberty Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, a coterie of men, whose equals or superiors for statesmanship, for courage or for patriotism have never convened in any place upon the face of the earth. Such men as Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison, and others, sent out from this hall that audacious, bold Declaration of Independence. *** Wherever flies the American flag, there must beat a heart loyal to government. Any man, I care not what be his past, who stands under the star-spangled banner and with true feelings resolves to support, protect and defend that flag, is entitled to a distinction greater than that of king, potentate, monarch—the title of American Citizen!"

A rare command of language and felicity of expression marked the discourse of another inmate, upon English schoolships. "Stepping on board an English schoolship," said the narrator, "the first thing that strikes one is the extreme order which reigns everywhere. All is hush and still. There are two grades or classes, numbering 1200 of England's sons, who are taught swimming, seamanship, rowing, sailing of vessels, gunnery, rifle practice, sword-drill; there is also a school of letters. Every man must go through each one of these classes before he can graduate into the regular navy. The discipline on board is the strictest, and the life of a cadet is not a 'bed of roses.' His duties are most exacting, and the work is made as hard as consistent with his health."

A paroled prisoner, on another occasion, created much interest by the recital of travels in Switzerland. In his description of the scenery, he made use of stereopticon views of the Alps, which, thrown upon the canvas in the lecture-hall, did not fail to awake the dormant faculties of those present to a sense of the grandeur of nature. It needed but little imagination to perceive the rich hues of vegetation in the valleys and the gleam of eternal snows upon the mountain tops. Sitting in the chairs of the lecture-hall and listening to the speaker as he wended his way among the wonderful landscapes of that beautiful country, the audience was lost to all sense of its own surroundings and

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

beheld the mountain scenery with the satisfaction felt by the tourist, so realistic were the lantern projections. In the course of the evening, views of the beautiful valley of the Rhone, Mt. Blanc, the St. Bernard hospice, and many other points of note, passed successively before the eyes of the audience, exciting much interest and satisfaction.

REGULAR SUNDAY LECTURES.

Well-known professors from the universities, when they could be prevailed upon to occupy the rostrum of the Reformatory chapel on Sundays, were also listened to with great interest by the entire population, their subjects, however, being perhaps better adapted to the studies of the academic classes than of the



Inmates marching to lecture-hall.

lower school divisions. Prominent on the list of speakers thus heard are found the names of Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of social science at Cornell University ; Dr. Chas. J. Little, professor

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

of history in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; Judge Seymour Dexter, of Elmira; Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Professor Herbert E. Mills, of Vassar College; Professor B. J. Northrup, of Clinton, Conn.; Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O.; Miss Knox, professor at Wellesley college, and others.

Among the subjects treated were the Negro Problem, Progress of Civilization, Christ as a Political Philosopher, How to Avoid Insanity, Building and Loan Associations, Trades-unions and Strikes, Uses and Abuses of Imagination, Socialism in America, and other social topics.

The deep impression created by some of the lecturers was made manifest at subsequent sessions of the classes of logic and ethics, and, long after the speakers had departed, in the columns of the institutional journal, *The Summary*; this was more particularly evident in the case of Professor Jenks, whose lecture

- upon the Negro Problem, in substance given below, provoked unending arguments pro and con in the logic class and columns upon columns of contributions to *The Summary*, by inmates, extracts of which are furnished later on.

In the course of his delivery of the remarkable discourse referred to, Professor Jenks said :

"History and science seem to show that the negro race is an inferior one; that, with its present development, it is incapable of civilized self-government. If we compare the brain weights of the negro and the white man, we find that the brain of the negro is considerably lighter; if we go back to ancient history, we perceive that the negro is always mentioned as being in a state of slavery. The reason for this is found in the negro's inability to govern himself. During the time the negro was in power in the South, he abused his privileges shamefully.

"What are the present conditions of the negroes in the South? In the last twenty-five years they have made a very decided improvement in some respects; in others, none at all. As regards the accumulation of property, they have made some progress as individuals, but not as a race. As for the morals of the negroes in the South, they are very bad. Socially, the negroes have no standing at all. In the South, at present, they are not even allowed to exercise their right of suffrage.

"What are the remedies which have been advocated? The most prominent project has been voluntary emigration to Africa. There are in many parts of Africa rich, healthy countries, where the negroes, if they could be persuaded to go, would be far better off than they are here. Such

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

is the opinion of the ablest colored men. All we can do for them, at present, is to educate them, to improve their condition, for their sake and our own."

The lectures by visitors were not limited, however, to the consideration of social questions. Religionists of repute were also heard, on more or less intricate dogmatic and theological problems. Among the speakers were Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, President Van Norden, Rev. Isaac Jennings, Rev. Wm. T. Henry, Rev. Allen F. De Camp, and Rev. W. E. Wright, of Elmira ; Rev. Mr. Lord, of Dorchester, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Grant, of Dannemora, N. Y.; Rev. W. F. Blackman, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Rev. O. A. Houghton, D. D., of Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. Millard, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. W. H. Boole, D. D., and Dr. J. Benson Hamilton, of New York City. These various lectures were occasionally interspersed with miscellaneous talks, readings and light addresses, by such well-known leading elocutionists as Professors Riddle and Hayes, of Cambridge, Mass., and Edwin L. Adams, Editor of the *Elmira Advertiser* ; also, at the outset of the year, and inaugurating the inmate course, with lectures on scientific topics to the lower school division, by Rev. E. M. Mills, D. D., of Elmira.

LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY.

Until February of this year, there had been two classes in ethics : one in practical ethics under the direction of Professor J. R. Monks, the other in theoretical ethics or moral philosophy, under Rev. F. Buffington Vrooman. The latter class, after six months' session, had reached the formulation of a Rule of Right, and being prepared to apply the rule to the study of practical questions—more properly the domain of practical ethics—it was discontinued for a time. In the meanwhile, Mr. Vrooman removed from the city, and the class was permanently disbanded, one in logic and philosophy being substituted, under the guidance of Professor Monks. This latter class, the first of the academic division, met with even more success than that of moral philosophy, which it replaced. In the class of logic, various propositions were submitted for discussion among the

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

members, the range of subjects chosen extending from practical politics to biblical and theological questions. Professor Monks attended the meetings, acting principally in the capacity of moderator and mentor, pointing out a fallacy here or there in the argument, and guiding weaker speakers into a clear exposé of their views. The sentiments expressed by members in the heat of the debate, some of which are set forth below, must therefore be looked upon as the honest interpretation of their individual ideas.

The class of logic and philosophy was valuable as an indicator of the pulse of the population. It encouraged the men to give voice to their thoughts in a fearless, honest manner, enabling the professor to correct ideas inimical to the work of reformation and make an intelligent choice of subjects for further discourse and teachings. It possessed also the more direct advantage of bringing together minds of corresponding calibre, which, by habits of thought and argumentation, would accustom themselves to work in desirable channels and create favorable conditions of mental activity.

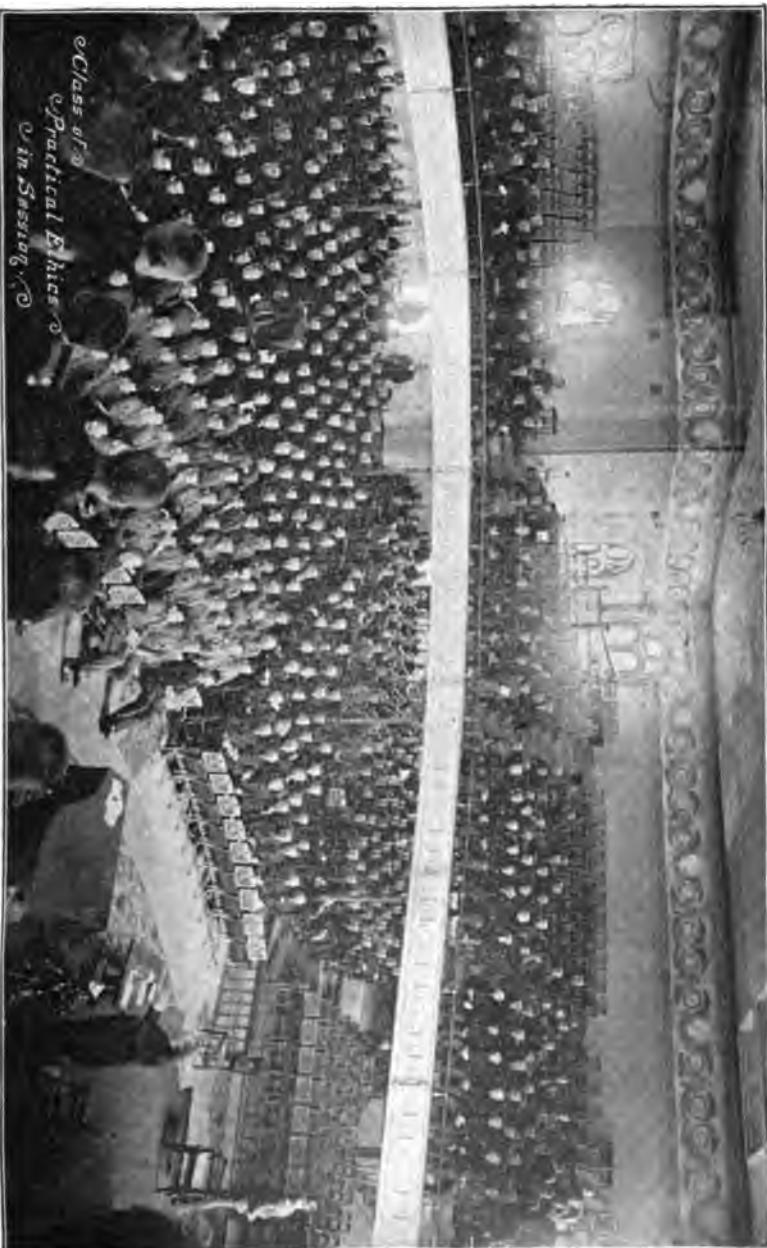
From among the lengthy correspondence of inmates, published in *The Summary*, commenting upon the Negro Problem as expounded by Professor Jenks, the following is selected to furnish an idea of the thorough treatment the subject received at the hands of the members of the logic class :

"If, as stated by Professor Jenks, the brain weights and shapes of head and of face of the human race indicate the degree of intellect and civilization, it is evident that these physical characteristics must have shown themselves centuries ago among such races as the Mongolian to a more advantageous extent than among the Caucasian. Evidently, this intellect, this power of civilization, with the physical features characterizing them, have undergone some vast change in either one of the two races or in both. Could not a similar transformation take place in the Negro?

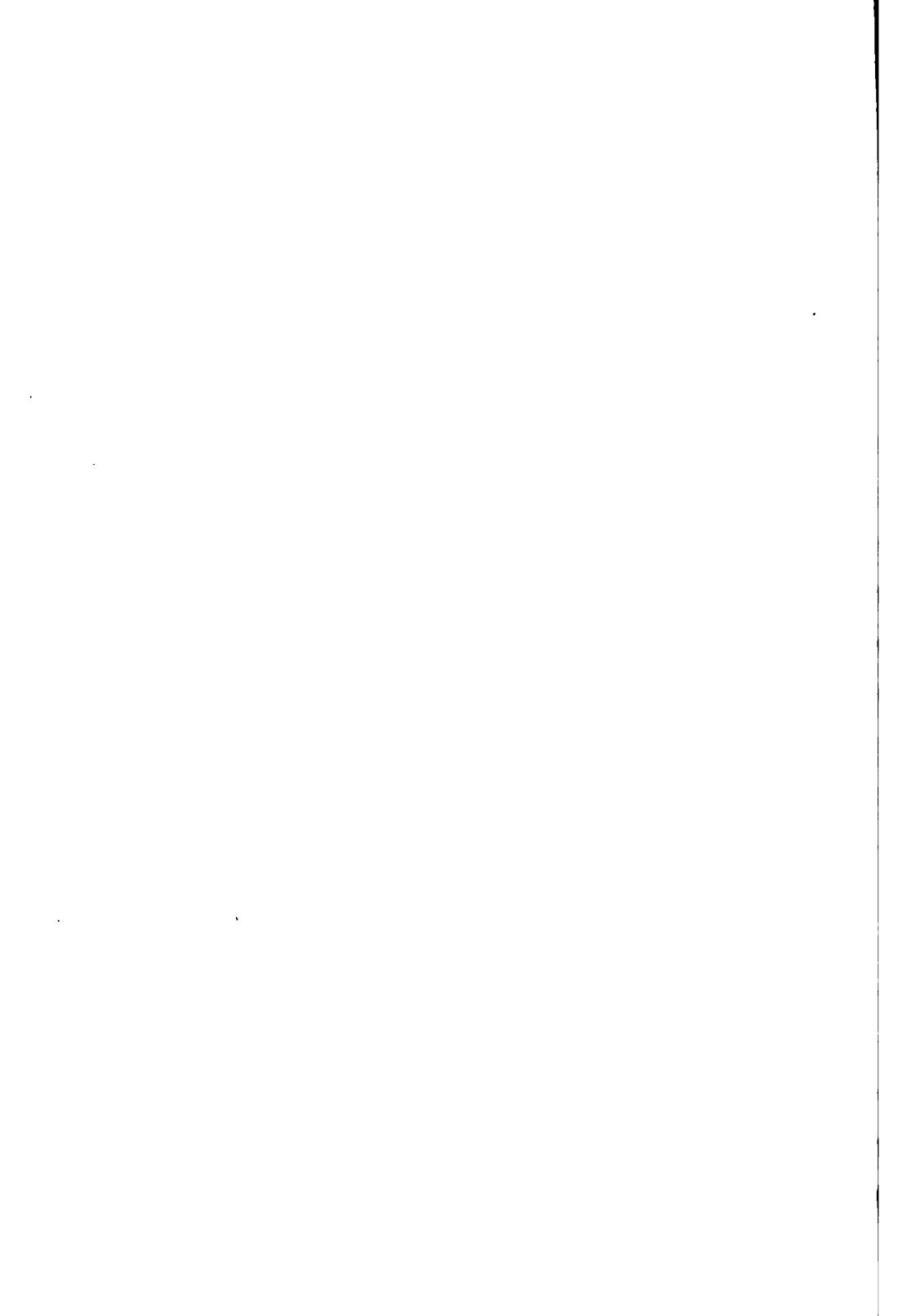
"As to the question of property, if the Negroes have accumulated no property themselves, they have helped other men to accumulate it. Wealth begets wealth, and the Negro's only stock-in-trade was his freedom.

"The Negro cannot govern himself in Liberia or San Domingo. Then how can he be expected to govern himself in Africa? If he is not sufficiently advanced to stay in America, where he can be taught, he certainly cannot be sufficiently advanced to go to Africa, where he would degenerate."

At the time the bill was pending before Congress, demanding an appropriation for the Chicago Exposition, with the Sunday



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SCHOOL OF LETTERS

closing proviso, the question was raised in the logic class, "Should the World's Fair be kept open on Sunday?" A debate ensued, arguments of which are given in part below:

1ST MEMBER. There are a large number of people, principally workingmen, unable to attend the Exposition any day other than Sunday.

2ND MEMBER. Why should the conveniences of these workmen be alone consulted? If they attend the Fair on Sunday, they will oblige others to work; they will throw out of profitable employment those whose religious scruples do not allow them to perform Sabbath labor, and be a cause of humiliation and of sin for others who could not afford to sacrifice perhaps the only means of support of a numerous family.

3RD MEMBER. Would not the closing of the Exposition gates on Sunday result in driving to the opened liquor saloons the masses of people who will have flocked to Chicago to witness the Fair?

4TH MEMBER. The existence of one evil can be no excuse for the institution of another. This is a Christian nation, and as such, it should observe the law of Sunday rest.

5TH MEMBER. The opening of the Chicago Fair on Sunday would be no violation of Christian regulation; the Sabbath is a day of rest, but rest is not incompatible with enjoyment and recreation.

4TH MEMBER. The Sabbath is not only a day of rest, but a day of worship. The country is a Christian one, and from the landing of the first settlers, Sunday has been observed, and the Christian sentiment has always been manifest in our progress as a nation. In the large cities of the South and the West where places of amusement are thrown open on Sunday, the morals of the people are low. There is a sacredness about the sabbath day, which America, as a Christian nation, should recognize in all national enterprises.

5TH MEMBER. But religion has nothing to do with the question.

CLASS INSTRUCTOR. That is a mistake. This country is historically, judicially and naturally a Christian one, and its sentiments must be consulted.

2ND MEMBER. Christian sentiment is the bulwark of the nation; when every other sentiment gives way, Christianity is the only element upon which the nation relies for moral support and respect of laws and order.

6TH MEMBER. But the religion of Christ teaches us that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath.

7TH MEMBER. A wrong cannot by any amount of sophistry be made a right. To work unnecessarily on the Sabbath is contrary to the law of God. To attend places of amusement where our fellowmen are obliged to labor on the Lord's day is therefore ethically wrong from any religious standpoint.

The exercise of the reasoning faculties of the inmates were not however limited to social topics, and when Professor Monks

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

asked the class to discuss the question "Is the study of moral philosophy favorable to the principles of Christianity?" the arguments furnished showed that the members were as capable of discussing religious problems as social ones. At the outset of the debate in question, a paper was read by a member of the class, who proposed a negative answer.

The substance of his remarks and of the replies they provoked is given below :

1ST MEMBER. To ascertain whether the study of moral philosophy is favorable or unfavorable to the principles of Christianity, we must first understand two things : the idea from which moral philosophy and Christianity spring, and the office and purpose of each. Moral philosophy has its genesis in the Aristotelian idea of the ultimate good upon man ; Christianity has its source not in this world, but in the kingdom on high. According to the former, right is right because there is a reason for it ; according to the latter, right is right because it is right, because it has a divine origin. The office and purpose of moral philosophy is man's well-being ; that of Christianity, to instil in the human mind doctrines which must be accepted with blind obedience. Moral philosophy teaches that reason and not absolutism is the rightful source of authority ; moral philosophy preaches equal liberty for all. Christianity desires recognition of the absolute authority of its doctrines and hence destroys the liberty of the people by barricading free intellectual thought. For these various reasons the study of moral philosophy is unfavorable to the principles of Christianity.

2ND MEMBER. That the source and the origin of Christianity differ from those of moral philosophy assuredly does not answer the question. The source and origin of two studies or of two things of any nature may be entirely different, and the existence of one not unfavorable to the other. The office and purpose of Christianity is not, as the last speaker announced, to instil doctrines : that is only the means employed. The office and purpose of Christianity is the same as that of moral philosophy, namely, man's well-being. Right is right, according to moral philosophy, because there is a reason for it ; according to Christianity, because it is right. But that last is the best reason that can be given ; the human mind may err, but facts never can. Moral philosophy teaches that reason and not absolutism is the rightful source of authority, but this teaching is absolutism on the face of it : while moral philosophy would subordinate all things to reason, religion would subordinate them to fact, far more powerful than reason. From an objective point of view it is impossible to show that the study of moral philosophy is favorable or unfavorable to the principles of any religion. In order to form an opinion, it is necessary to compare the teachings of one to those of the other. Moral philosophy preaches liberty for all, said the last speaker. Of all the great philosophers,

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

none has preached liberty and equality more earnestly than Christ. On the other hand, the great Christian teaching of belief is that of a hereafter, which is also upheld by moral philosophy. The great Christian teaching of conduct, as announced by Christ, is "Love your neighbor as yourself;" and "If he strike you on one cheek, turn toward him the other." These simple words embody all that moral philosophy has ever taught; and moral philosophy alone could never have uttered them.

3RD MEMBER. But the principles of Christianity are not based upon facts, but upon dogmas, beliefs. They are therefore opposed to moral philosophy.

4TH MEMBER. In principles of any kind, there is no such thing as fact: everything is belief. We say it is a fact that Columbus discovered America: that is mere belief. Our belief may be formed by our judgment or by our instinct or by both; but fact in the absolute sense does not exist. What may seem a fact to one may not to another.

1ST MEMBER. That is true of most things, but there are absolute facts; mathematical facts, for instance.

CLASS INSTRUCTOR. But even mathematical facts are founded on facts of belief. A curious instance of the theory just stated of fact and belief lies in a notion of the ancient philosophers, of man's existence in a previous life; they founded their belief upon the fact that often when one is placed in certain circumstances or performs a certain act or is impressed with a certain train of thought, he is suddenly struck with the conviction that he has experienced these identical circumstances before. Now science teaches us that this impression is merely due to an unequal action of the two lobes of the brain. . . .

Debates on topics of this nature continued throughout the year and did much toward elevating the educational standard of the inmates.

As the logic class had served one of its most essential purposes, that of furnishing competent debaters to the class in ethics, it was decided late in the year to disband it temporarily, subject to a reorganization when its need would be again felt. In consequence, during the first week of September, the Reformatory logic and philosophy class for the school year 1892 passed out of existence.

CLASS OF ETHICS.

The ethics class, of which so much has been said in previous reports, numbers some four hundred and fifty pupils, there being also seven hundred members of the lower divisions in regular attendance as guests. To this class belong all the members of

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Logic and Philosophy, and the debates which occasionally take place are on a line with the discussions of the latter class ; they are, however, participated in by other members, often involuntarily drawn into the argument and thus obliged to exercise their reasoning faculties.

The range of the subjects considered may be gleaned from the queries below, offered at different meetings of the class :

When does the indulgence of an appetite violate the laws of nature ?
What are nature's penalties for the immoral indulgence of an appetite ?
Is it right to endanger your health to save another man's property ? To save your own ?

Is lynch-law ever justifiable ?
Is there any sin in our desires ?
Does the "end ever justify the means" ?
Give two reasons for the infliction of a penalty.
In what way does intemperance injure the State ?
Is it ever right to refuse obedience to a human law ?
Why is the traditional "good fellow" a "bad fellow" ?
What moral law is violated by duelling ? Stealing ? Slander ?
Are alcoholic stimulants necessary to laboring classes in their work ?

Even among the lower academic divisions these questions raised noteworthy remarks. The fact was especially instanced in a symposium of views upon the liquor question, given by members of these classes, and published in *The Summary*. One man advocated the introduction of refining influences among the workmen ; a second, more rigorous in his ideas, wanted total prohibition and no compromise ; another would have abolished all alcohol, except in form of a drug ; while a fourth urged the necessity of a change in the workman's surroundings. A classmate suggested doing away with adulteration ; the education of the workingman was advised by another ; a more prudent member counselled the class to look well before adopting any harsh measures ; the advisability of abolishing the retail of intoxicating drink was pointed out by another ; finally, a suggestion was offered to employ every practicable measure that would lead to the result in view. A eulogium of the coffee-house as a substitute for the liquor saloon was then followed by a dissertation on the effects that have attended the institution of licenses.

On other occasions, when practical questions arose in the ethics class, the fact became patent that the proceedings were of

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

more than passing moment to the inmates by the voluminous correspondence carried on through the columns of *The Summary*. A thorough debate, at one of the class sessions, of the question "Is lying ever justifiable?" was, in particular, followed a week later by another symposium, wherein the individual opinions, entirely unsolicited, of thirty members of the class were freely expressed above the writers' respective signatures. A knotty point of casuistry over a principle enunciated by Fenelon, involving a conflict of duties between humanity, country, home, friend, and self, attracted similar attention and correspondence. Later, a discussion of the question "Which is the greatest evil threatening American civilization?" again called forth the private expressions of a number of the members, one pupil arguing that the principal evil of modern civilization could be found in the use of intoxicants, while another demonstrated with equally unassailable logic that the origin of intemperance and of all sin is ignorance; centralization and licentiousness were also denounced as the principal evils of civilization in America. One member refrained from mentioning any special cause, contending that all the reasons so far offered were correct. "Drunkenness," he wrote, "causes poverty and misery, as poverty and misery cause drunkenness. The evil of one is the evil of the other. Vicious practices injure the capacity for sound belief, and ignorance is a cause of viciousness as of poverty. The fact is, these forces of evil act and react upon one another, each appearing now as the cause, now as the effect, and the lesson learned by generation after generation is that all these evils cannot be overcome by a blow aimed at one of them. They all endanger civilization and should all be removed in the measure of the possible."

At another time, after the question of right and wrong had come up for consideration in the ethics class, a member of the academic division, in a communication to *The Summary*, wrote:

"I take exception to the following statement which appeared in the recent outline of ethics, among the objective theories of the ultimate rule in Morals:—

"The right act is not so because approved by our consciences and commanded by God, but our consciences approve and God commands it because it is right in its nature."

"If this proposition were true, every act would be stamped on its face as right or wrong, and our consciences would enable us to perceive this

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

mark in every instance. Are then our consciences infallible guides? Truly not; for if it were so, we should have no cause to argue upon the right or wrong of actions, and I should not at present be discussing a view that to me appears so inconsequent. God commands us to respect the life of our fellow-creatures, and it is wrong to kill; but God commanded Abraham to put his only son to death, and Abraham was deemed righteous for his desire to obey the Lord's wishes.

"There is nothing, except Deity, which is not the result of something else. How then can right stand out alone and be 'right in its own nature'? If right is independent of all other cause, if it derives its essence from itself, then right is identified with Deity. Therefore, God's will alone determines the rightfulness of an act and the above objective theory is contradictory on its face."

Essays of this nature were freely contributed, and published from week to week; they indicate without doubt a very sensible improvement among the inmates, result of these teachings in practical ethics.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMY.

The course in economics, under the direction of a competent professor of law, was made particularly interesting during the summer term by the application of the principles of economy, previously reviewed, to current social and political problems. Propositions growing out of the theories of individualism on one hand and socialism on the other, such as free and compulsory education, the abolition of "poor" laws and of State charitable institutions; as enlargement of the powers of the State, handling of all monopolies and large enterprises by the Government, limitation of the citizen's powers, were discussed in turn. Questions of wages, of relation between capital and labor, were fully analyzed and applied to such practical considerations as the recent labor troubles among the steel workers in Pennsylvania and the workmen in other sections of the country.

Permission was also granted members of this class to rise during the sessions and demand a fuller explanation on points not made clear to their understanding. As a result, many warm discussions took place, originating with simple points of information asked for and disputed. In this manner, such

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

questions as labor unions and monopolies, with their advantages and evils, were the object of special contention and attracted great interest. Numerous other topics received due consideration, according to the practical importance of their bearing upon the probable future of the inmates. The class in economics was thus made a fitting complement to the more theoretical studies of the logic and ethics classes.

KINDERGARTEN.

While the name itself would suggest a school for children, the members of the kindergarten are men, some of them in full growth, children only in intellect. They are, however, examples of an exceedingly low human type, appearing unable to control their natural appetites, gratification of which seems to be their sole desire. Their knowledge of life is confined almost entirely to their own selves, and to the localities whence they were recruited. Few of them can distinguish between the days of the week, between the months, seasons or years. Many are ignorant of their own age, and entertain but imperfect ideas of their relations to one another or of their present surroundings. It was resolved to educate these unfortunates to a better understanding of their destiny and of their duties ; with this purpose in view the kindergarten was founded, some two years ago.

Every morning of the week, with the exception of Sunday, five hours are devoted to the special instruction of these men, who also attend the evening sessions of the lowest primary division. A systematic plan of education is made use of, based upon Froebel's method, with a few variations. As a result, while in some individual cases little or no success has been apparent, a vast improvement has been noticed in others.

During the first few months of its existence, the kindergarten consisted of some twenty pupils ; subsequently, it was decided to divide the class into two sections, with the idea of surrounding each inmate by a mental atmosphere in harmony with his individual capacity, on the theory of mental contagion. The first object aimed at in the education of these unfortunate beings is to awaken their enshrouded faculties to the perception of things, to the sense of

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

their surroundings, to the value of circumstances and to the knowledge of their own existence, which faculty distinguishes man from the beast. The early part of the morning is given to this task, for which suitable class-room is provided. After the routine of the day is laid down by the instructor, the most simple lessons are imparted, bearing upon the distinction of colors, sizes, shapes, measurements, numbers, objects ; tasks in language and writing are also given. After the senses have thus been called into play to awaken the mind, recreation and exercise are provided, in order to allow full margin for the development of these senses. The men are conducted in the open air, and, although the space allotted for their outdoor exercise is of necessity restricted, they derive from this healthy association with one another a certain amount of benefit, traceable through their progress in the school-room. Of eighteen men on the muster roll of the higher kindergarten class, seven



Knoergarten

months ago, two have fallen back to the lower set, two were subsequently removed to trades-schools, three men were graduated to the primary class four months after their admission, while ten successfully held their own at a recent examination, the

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

substance of which is given further on. Of these ten men, two passed with 100 per cent., three earned ninety ; over eighty per cent. was awarded three others, while one pupil just passed with seventy-five per cent., the last man obtaining but sixty.

Albeit the questions proposed may appear simple or even ridiculous to many, if it be taken into consideration that seven months previous these unfortunate creatures were utterly incapable of forming the slightest idea upon any of the subjects chosen, were practically soulless, devoid of all mental perception, as untutored as the newly born babe, the progress made will not be judged a mean one. A few of the questions follow :

- 1.—What is a circle ?
- 2.—Write down the five vowels.
- 3.—Three are how many times one ?
- 4.—What number must I take from three to have one left ?
- 5.—Write from dictation the following : The weight is heavy.

In order to give an idea of the great difficulties encountered in the education of these weak-minded beings, several of the answers furnished by the class to one of the questions proposed are here submitted :

- “A circle Is roin drawing.”
- “Moon is round as a circle.”
- “a circle is a Large one.”
- “I seen a big circle in new York.”
- “The circle is rine.”
- “I had a Craker as round as a Cercel.”
- “i sost a circle.”

Just what the writer of the last sentence wished to convey has never been discovered. The other replies are fair specimens of the answers made in the regular examinations.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM.

How near the educational treatment herein described comes to fulfilling the purpose of its projectors may be ascertained from the Reformatory school ledgers, containing records of all progress made by inmates. A study of these accounts will reveal the large difference of mental development between incoming and outgoing prisoners. As an instance : ninety-six men were successively

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

released on parole between March 1st and July 1st, 1892. Of these, sixty-five manifested the usual progress ; the cases of the remaining thirty-one, being particularly worthy of notice, are given below :

A. No. 2851 had only a fair knowledge of the multiplication table on arrival ; before being paroled, after four and a half years of service, he had passed in due order through all the primary and intermediate classes to the second academic class, acquiring on the way a solid grammar education, receiving, besides, the benefits of a course in physics, English literature, history, and practical ethics.

B. No. 3074, who upon his arrival in July 1888, could only work out examples in short division, was a member of the highest academic set when paroled in May 1892, having attended the lectures in logic and philosophy, social and political economy, medieval and modern history, practical and theoretical ethics, English literature, and algebra.

C. No. 3177 had a knowledge of short division when committed, at the age of sixteen ; when paroled, after three and a half years' detention, he was a member of the highest academic class.

D. No. 3535 could scarcely read or write at the time of his commitment and was assigned to the lowest primary set ; in less than three years he had attained the highest academic division, having undergone successful examinations in arithmetic and grammar. During the last six months of his stay, he was an attentive listener at the lectures on ethics, history and English literature.

E. No. 3581 had some vague notions of arithmetic to long division, on his arrival, in July 1889 ; at the time of his release on parole, in May 1892, he was a member of the second academic class, having acquired a knowledge of arithmetic including discount, interest, stocks, square and cubic roots. This fund of learning procured for him later on a good commercial situation.

F. No. 3641 was familiar with the four fundamental operations of arithmetic when received, October 1889, aged 22 ; he graduated from the highest academic class in May 1892.

G. No. 3670 had studied arithmetic to fractions, previous to his commitment, in October 1889 ; was paroled in May 1892 after passing with success the examinations of the highest academic set.

H. No. 3760 when received in December 1889 had a slight knowledge of arithmetic to division ; was paroled in May 1892 after successful studies in the higher branches of arithmetic, physics, history, literature, political economy, ethics.

I. No. 3773 knew only his multiplication table upon arrival ; was passing his examinations regularly as a member of the academic division when paroled, twenty-nine months later.

K. No. 3781 entered one of the lowest primary sets, with a knowledge of arithmetic to subtraction ; he worked his way to the highest

SCHOOL OF LETTERS

class in the school, where, after two and a half years' service, he underwent satisfactory examinations in English literature, modern history, political economy and ethics.

L. No. 3845 upon his arrival was assigned to the third primary class, grammar division; after a successful term in arithmetic, history, literature and ethics, in the second academic class, he was paroled, having done two and a quarter years' service.

M. No. 3920 had studied arithmetic as far as long division prior to his commitment, in March 1890; he was paroled in April 1892 after sustaining himself in the higher classes.

N. No. 3936, who when received was unfamiliar with the multiplication table, attained the second academic division before earning his parole, in April 1892.

O. No. 4037 reached the Reformatory in May 1890, at the age of twenty-three, with a knowledge of addition and subtraction; he was a member of the third academic set when conditionally released in June 1892.

P. No. 4096 could do short division at the time of his arrival; twenty-three months later, he graduated from the third academic class and was paroled.

Q. No. 4103, on arrival, in June 1890, could work out examples in long division; in May 1892 he was discharged, after undergoing the regular examinations of the second academic class, in literature, history, arithmetic and ethics.

R. No. 4281, with a knowledge of fractions, when committed, was assigned to the first primary class; when released on parole one year and a half later, was a member of the third academic set, having made successful studies in arithmetic, physics, literature, history, and ethics.

S. No. 4473, committed at the age of seventeen, was placed in the first intermediate class, grammar division; when paroled after fifteen months, he was attending the lecture courses of the highest academic set, in history, economics, literature, practical ethics, logic and philosophy.

T. No. 4547 possessed a knowledge of arithmetic to division, when sentenced to the Reformatory in March 1891; upon his release on parole, in May 1892, he had passed all the examinations of the third academic class, which include the higher branches of arithmetic, also grammar, literature, ethics.

U. No. 3347. On arrival, knowledge of decimals; after forty months, reached second academic division, completing, later, courses of grammar, arithmetic, literature, history, geography, physics, ethics.

V. No. 3477. Knew addition and subtraction when committed; member of first grammar class when paroled, after three years, with sound knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, geography.

W. No. 3510. Could scarcely read or write; after three years' service,

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

reached second academic division, where he received thorough training in the higher branches.

X. No. 3525. Neither read nor write ; paroled after three years, with good knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, literature, history, geography, ethics.

Y. No. 3575. Committed July 1889 ; knew arithmetic to fractions ; paroled May 1892 after thorough course in arithmetic, grammar, geography.

Z. No. 3932. Assigned to third primary class ; knew multiplication table ; paroled, after two years, from academic division ; grammar, arithmetic, literature, history, ethics.

AA. No. 4098. On arrival, unfamiliar with multiplication table ; member second class, grammar division ; when paroled, sound knowledge of arithmetic and grammar.

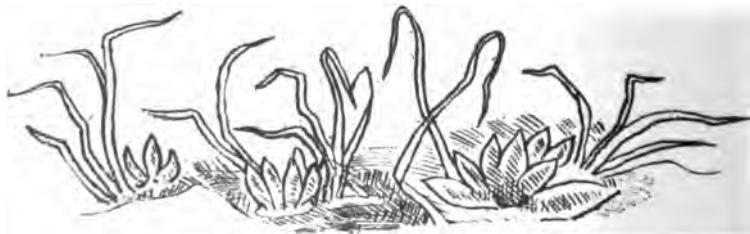
BB. No. 4128. Knowledge long division when committed ; when paroled, member second academic set.

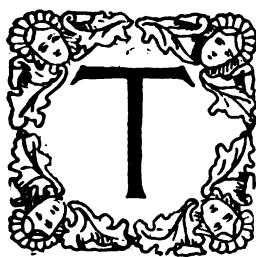
CC. No. 4205. A German, unfamiliar with the English tongue ; entered special German class, and after one year and a half reached the highest academic set, having undergone successful examinations in arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, economics, English literature, ethics, physics, logic and philosophy.

DD. No. 4218. Knew long division on arrival ; paroled from second academic set ; grammar, arithmetic, literature, history, ethics.

EE. No. 4268. Familiar with decimals when committed ; paroled, after one and a half years, from highest academic set.

FF. No. 4277. Had studied arithmetic to fractions, before sentence ; when released was member third academic ; good knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, literature, ethics.





HE aim, origin and scope of the institutional journal are probably well known to all whose interest in the Reformatory would suggest a perusal of this book. "The Summary" is now in the eighth year of its existence, with a weekly circulation of 2500. It is in every detail the product of inmate talent; editors, engravers, printers, and pressmen are all Reformatory residents, the publication of the sheet supplying much of the practical work necessary for the printing trade-class of the institution.

The purpose of "The Summary" is twofold—official and institutional. It is designed to keep public officers informed with regard to the population and condition of the Reformatory, and to furnish news and reading matter to the inmates. Although the main object aimed at in providing the men with a paper is to improve their morals, as well as to cultivate their minds, it has never been found necessary, nor is it deemed good policy, in order to attain this end, to "sermonize." The matter which appears in the pages of "The Summary" is selected merely with an eye to its qualities of enlightening, upon the grounds that mental improvement usually implies moral progress; that with young men, in most cases, the only way to the heart is through the mind.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

“The Summary” is thus a newspaper in every sense of the word, save that it excludes from its columns all items of a sensational or criminal character, that it prints no advertising, and accepts only voluntary contributions.

To furnish an idea of the standard of its work and nature of the paper's influence upon the Reformatory population, the table of contents prefacing one of the numbers is given below :

	<i>Page.</i>
PENOLOGICAL :	
Prison Reform in Minnesota	Rev. H. H. Hart 1
Insanity and Criminal Responsibility	Dr. J. M. Mosher 1
Prison Reform Notes	1
REFORMATORY NEWS :	
The Military Reorganization	1
Changes in the Library	8
Reformatory “Black Sheep”	8
Parole Court Notice	8
Programme for To-day	8
Minor Locals	8
LECTURES AND DEBATES OF THE WEEK :	
The Value of Faith	Rev. T. K. Beecher 8
Christianity and Moral Philosophy	Prof. J. R. Monks 8
Free and Compulsory Education	Prof. C. R. Pratt 8
Rum Power in Politics	Prof. J. R. Monks 8
EDITORIAL :	
Physical Training and Morals	4
The New Penology Defined	4
Causes of Juvenile Delinquency	4
The Capitalist, the Laborer, and the Law	4
Notes	4
NEWS OF THE WEEK :	
July 22nd to July 28th, inclusive	5
SALMAGUNDI :	
Changes in Pronunciation	2
Wagner's Popularity in London	2
Current American Poetry	2
Tyranny of the Novel	2
SOCIOLOGICAL :	
Evidence of Criminal Statistics	3
Count Tolstoi, on Meat-eating	3
Criminal Anthropology	3
Some Mistakes of Workingmen	3
Hypnotic Suggestion	3
Dr. Rainsford, on the Saloon	3
TECHNOLOGICAL :	
How to Succeed in the Plumber's Trade	6
Melting Cast-iron in Cupolas	6
TIMELY TOPICS :	
Sunday Closing of the World's Fair	7
Homestead Labor Troubles	7
The Political Situation	7

NEWSPAPER

A short explanation of some of the foregoing departments may not be found amiss :—

REPORTS OF LECTURES AND DEBATES.

With a view to incite and stimulate the interest of the men in the lectures provided for them and in the discussions incidental to the academic sessions, "The Summary," from time to time, published discourses of a striking nature, while the debates were reported weekly in "Congressional Record" style, each member receiving due credit for his share in the discussion. Some of the lectures being reproduced verbatim, a number of stenographers, graduates of the shorthand class, were regularly afforded the opportunity of exercising their talents in order to provide the newspaper "copy."

As mentioned more fully in the report of the School of Letters, under the division of Logic and Philosophy, the inmates frequently contributed articles to "The Summary," wherein were expressed their individual views on some one of the subjects brought to their notice in the different lectures or debates. These voluntary contributions, when provoked by similar views on one certain topic, were given publicity under the heading of "Symposium"; at other times, when the outcome of contradictory opinions, under the suggestive title of "Arena". There were printed in this manner during the past year thirty pages of such local composition, in all 70,000 words, or thereabouts. Occasionally, other letters to the Editor, on more general subjects, were also accorded publication.

NEWS.

As the men are not allowed to receive or read newspapers from without, all the current news is conveyed to them through the channel of "The Summary". In consequence, much circumspection is used in the selection of the daily tidings, and the publication of any event which might tend to awaken the baser instincts, criminal or animal, of the inmates is carefully avoided.

CONTEMPORARY.

In the selection of newspaper and magazine articles for republication, strict censorship was exercised, the choicest material only being culled from the best and latest periodicals. Editorials

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

and scientific articles were thus extracted from leading journals, the matter well sifted down, and those parts deemed non-essential or harmful, after mature consideration, scrupulously eliminated. In this way, the men were kept well abreast with the times on topics which agitate the outside world and were enabled in their classes to discuss intelligently contemporary events as they occurred without.

PRISON REFORM.

There being in this country so many friends of prison reform, desirous of keeping pace with the Reformatory movement and who look to Elmira for information in this respect, it was decided to devote a special page to the publication of penal reform news. As an acknowledgment of this feature, leading prison reformers, upon solicitation, have, at intervals, made use of the columns of "The Summary" to represent the progress of penal legislation in their respective States and describe the corrective methods adopted in the different prisons, or explain other matters of moment to penologists. In this manner, articles have appeared over the signatures of such reputed criminologists as C. H. Reeve, of Plymouth, Indiana, author of "The Prison Question"; Dr. Roland P. Falkner, associate professor of statistics, University of Pennsylvania, statistician to the sub-committee on tariff, committee on finance, U.S. Senate; Charles E. Felton, assistant secretary of the National Prison Association; Rev. H. H. Hart, president of the National Convention of Charities and Corrections, secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Charities; Warren F. Spalding, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association; L. C. Storrs, secretary of the Michigan Board of Charities and Corrections; Dr. J. M. Mosher, of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, at Ogdensburg, N. Y.; James Massie, warden of the Central Prison at Toronto, Canada; Dr. M. Lavell, warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario; Walter L. Russ, editor of *The Waif*, Topeka, Kansas; Hon. Louis H. Hahlo, member of the New York State Legislature; John T. Mallalieu, superintendent of the Nebraska Industrial School at Kearney; and others.

In this connection it may be mentioned that several free criticisms, appearing in the editorial columns of "The Summary",

NEWSPAPER.

on a series of articles upon prison reform, which latter were published in leading periodicals of this country and Europe, and attracted widespread attention, called forth direct replies from the authors, one of them a conspicuous Massachusetts court official, the other, secretary to the London Howard Association, of England. This entire controversy provided much interesting matter to readers of the paper throughout the penological world.

EDITORIALS.

The Editor's comments in "The Summary" were confined almost entirely to topics of immediate interest and benefit to the inmates—occasionally, a few words with regard to the work in any special department of the institution ; at other times, a remark upon the aim of certain familiar reform measures ; in many instances, a short dissertation upon the lectures or debates of the week. By this means, when discussions were carried on in the ethics class with unusual warmth, testifying to the members' appreciation of the subject, or when the sessions came to a close before any fair decision could be reached, the various arguments, reported in the news columns, would be noticed editorially, some weak points and good qualities brought out in turn, and one or more theories suggested for the determination of the question at issue. Editorial comments upon broader topics were also indulged in, care always being taken to select subjects of local or even international import, the study of which by the inmates would extend their range of thought.

ITS STANDING.

The humble position occupied by "The Summary" among the giants of modern journalism is too insignificant to permit of any lengthy comment upon its standard as a literary production. The general appreciation of the work performed on the paper during the year is perhaps evidenced by the large number of complimentary notices accorded to the sheet by esteemed contemporaries. Modesty prevents quoting of these any that might appear dictated alone by a kindly feeling. Principally for the description it gives of the manner in which

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

"The Summary" is conducted, the following editorial notice of the *Savannah (Ga.) News* is reproduced :

" 'The Summary' is a weekly newspaper published at the New York State Reformatory, of which the editors, printers and pressmen are inmates. Its purpose is 'to provide a truthful history of contemporary events,' and 'uphold the excellent and condemn the bad in all things that come properly within its sphere as a newspaper,' its plant at the same time forming part of an equipment of the mechanical school of the prison, and its pages teaching the inmates a healthful code of ethics. The paper has its general news, editorial and local departments, the same as papers published for free communities, and each is edited in a manner showing that men of more than ordinary ability are its present editors. The news-pages of the last issue of 'The Summary' contain a four column report of an address on the negro problem delivered at the Reformatory by Professor Jenks, of Cornell University. Commenting on Professor Jenks' address, is a two column editorial. Following the editorial is a symposium on 'How to Decrease Drunkenness,' all of the papers in which were written by prisoners—'cadets,' as they are called in the Reformatory, because they have to attend a semi-military school. Each paper in the symposium is signed with the writer's number on the prison rolls. The local department furnishes a medium through which the friends of inmates may hear of them occasionally. The paper is a power for good among the prisoners."

Since the appearance of the article quoted above, the prestige of "The Summary" as a prison paper has received fresh lustre from the numerous contributions of friends of prison reform who have graced the sheet with their writings. Not a little of the honor accorded to it is due to their essays, so well in harmony with the motto at the head of its front page : "No man, whatever his offence, ought ever to be discharged from restraint, except upon reasonable evidence that he is morally, intellectually, and physically capable of earning a livelihood."





ROMINENT among other educational factors in the Reformatory system and an important adjunct of the School of Letters is the library. The extension to the entire population of the privileges of this department, formerly accorded only to a certain portion of the men, was the feature of its last year's progress.

Theretofore it had been ruled that all members of the "convict" grade, by the sole fact of their reduction, forfeited with the usual first grade indulgences all title to library conveniences. Similar measures were adopted affecting all men, irrespective of grade, who failed to receive the required number of marks at the regular monthly examinations, it being thought that such action might create an additional incentive for greater application among the less advanced inmates, as well as constitute a cause for renewed effort among the members of the lowest grade. These regulations, however, were revoked early in the year, through the consideration that the possible mental improvement to be derived from the restoration of the privilege would more than counterbalance the value of its deprivation as a deterrent.

The Reformatory library numbers 4237 bound volumes, circulating continually among the various inmates of the institution. It is conducted on the plan of a public library; the inmate in charge keeps, in addition to a regular account with every man, a separate ledger account for each work, which system enables him to trace any volume at a moment's notice, also to

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

estimate its popularity, and determine the nature of its circulation or other special data.

Being strictly prohibited from receiving literature of any kind from friends on the outside, the inmates depend solely for their spare reading matter upon the institutional accommodations. With the exception of those who soil or mutilate their books or library cards, and are as a result black-listed for thirty days, every man is entitled to a fresh volume once a week ; for each of the five principal quarters of the building, a separate day is fixed to effect the exchange. In addition to this privilege, magazines are distributed regularly every Saturday evening among the members of the two higher grades, some nine hundred in all.

REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The library proper is divided into two principal sections : reference department and circulating library. The first of these, numbering 1322 volumes, is composed essentially of books on higher scientific and technological subjects, collected mainly with a view of affording assistance to the men in their respective classes, in both the school of letters and that of mechanical arts ; also of works of poetry and of the larger classical publications, to meet the demand of those who in their studies of English literature have cultivated a taste for higher reading. These works, which never leave the library, save under special authorization, may be consulted at any time by members of the higher school divisions, who signify their desire and furnish the catalogue number of the volume required ; each man is provided for the purpose with a "reference" catalogue giving the numerical key.

In former years, the smaller educational works of the Reformatory library circulated among the members of the various classes. Later on, when the "lecture" system was adopted, all the school books were called in and shelved, 447 volumes being reserved for the library proper. These works are now included in the reference collection. An idea of the contents of the reference library and of its mode of division may be had from the following table, extracted from the special catalogue for 1892.

LIBRARY

*Table Showing the Class of Works Contained
in the "Reference" Catalogue for 1892.*

		MECHANICAL ARTS.	
Intellectual Powers	Abercrombie	Practical Blacksmithing	Richardson
Early Law and Custom	Maine	Wood Engraving	Emerson
Psychology	Raue	Stone Masonry	Davidson
Theology of Christ	Thompson	Practical Machinist	Rose
System of Logic	Mill	Plumbers' Treatise	Brown
ECONOMICS.		AGRICULTURAL.	
An Alphabet in Finance	McAdam	Life on the Farm	Brown
Work and Wages	Rogers	What I Know of Farming	Greeley
Money	Walker	American Cattle	Allen
Dissertations and Discussions	Mill	Gardening for Profit	Henderson
Manual of Pol. Econ.	Fawcett	American Farm Book	Allen
ESSAYS.		PHYSICS.	
Essay on Man	Pope	Works of	Tyndall
Bacon's Essays	Whately	Treatise of Physics	Ganot
Literary Reminiscences	De Quincey	Mechanics	Goodere
Studies on Great Subjects	Froude	Steam	Perry
The Unseen World	Fiske	Theory of Color	Pickering
EDUCATIONAL.		CHEMISTRY.	
Hints on Writing	Higginson	Complete Chemistry	Avery
Words and Their Uses	White	History of a Candle	Farraday
Complete Arithmetic	Fish	Principles of Chemistry	Dorenius
English Grammar	Kerl	Chemical Affinities	Roscoe
Elements of Algebra	Olney	Handbook of Chemistry	Rolfe
BIOGRAPHIES.		ELECTRICITY.	
Distinguished Women	Hale	Dynamo-Electricity	Prescott
Life of Lincoln	Lamon	Telegraphy	Prese
Memoirs of U. S. Grant	Grant	Magnetism	Thompson
Autobiography of Goethe	Oxenford	Electric Light	Gordon
Life and Character of Christ	Keith	Practical Electricity	Ayrton
HISTORY.		NATURAL HISTORY.	
History of England	Macaulay	Physiology	Huxley
Decline and Fall of Rome	Gibbon	Human Species	Quatrefages
French Revolution	Carlyle	Anatomy and Hygiene	Draper
Medieval Europe	Hallam	Elements of Geology	Le Conte
History of United States	Bancroft	Forces of Nature	Guillemin
CLASSIC (PROSE).		ASTRONOMY.	
Pilgrim's Progress	Bunyan	The Heavens	Flammarion
Roger de Coverley	Addison	Lessons in Astronomy	Lockyer
Lectures	Emerson	Handbook of the Stars	Rolfe
The Sketch Book	Irving	Other World than Ours	Proctor
Seneca's Morals	Anon.	The Stars and the Earth	Hill
CLASSIC (POETRY).		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Paradise Lost	Milton	Homes for Toilers	Vaughan
Poems of Swinburne, Moore, Browning, Shelley, Poe, Wordsworth, Whittier, Shakespeare, Goethe, Chaucer, Tennyson, Longfellow, Holmes.		Precious Thoughts	Tuthill
		Self Culture	Blackie
		Amenities of Literature	Disraeli
		Making a Living	Eggeston
FINE ARTS.		ENCYCLOPEDIAS.	
Wonders of European Art	Viardot	Mechanical Dictionary	Knight
Art and Mural Decoration	Goodwin	People's Encyclopedia	De Puy
Historical Architecture	Freeman	Cottage Encyclopedia	Loudon
Greek and Roman Sculpture	Eaton	Art and Archæology	Mollet
Wonders of Engraving	Duplessis	Encyclopedia of Politics	Lalor

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The circulating library, exclusive of 1500 bibles and testaments, copies of which are supplied each inmate, numbers 2915 volumes, consisting chiefly of works of fiction, also of biographies, tales of travels and lighter classics. The exchange of books in this department is made weekly, on regular exchange days, and is entirely independent of the privileges of the reference department, or of the additional Saturday magazine distribution. During the past year, the weekly circulation of works of fiction averaged 1352 volumes, or a total for the entire year of 70,325.

Although the number of readers had greatly increased during the past year, by reason of the new regulations as well as on account of the natural growth of population, it was not found necessary to add to the library, save by the usual acquisition of publications of a standard character, as these appeared in print. The exchange of books being effected only once each week, the 3000 volumes furnished abundant variety and proved fully sufficient to meet the demands of the entire community. A circulation of over 70,000 was thus made possible by means of a collection incomparably smaller than would be found requisite in public libraries.

On the other hand, the class studies of the men make it undesirable to furnish them with fresh books of fiction more than once every week. The examinations are oftentimes so exacting that the librarian not infrequently receives notices of this nature: "Please discontinue my exchange until examinations are over." This sentiment which seems to pervade the entire institution is felt with singular force, the weekly circulation following examinations always greatly exceeding the exchanges at other times.

To furnish an idea of the class of fiction represented, tables are appended, giving the names of authors most in demand, separated according to their style of work and to the estimated value of the reading, the figures opposite the names indicating their respective circulation within the twelve months ending September 30, 1892.

LIBRARY

*Table Showing Circulation of Most Popular Authors,
for the Year Ending September 30, 1892.*

<i>BEST READING.</i>	<i>GOOD READING.</i>	<i>JUVENILES.</i>
Charles Dickens	783 Rider Haggard	557 Louisa M. Alcott
Bulwer-Lytton	526 Edna Lyall	531 Mayne Reid
Charles Kingsley	518 Capt. Chas. King	508 F. H. Burnett
Bret Harte	509 Eliza S. Phelps	396 J. T. Trowbridge
George Eliot	436 Blanche W. Howard	370 Sophie May
Wm. D. Howells	423 E. P. Roe	364 Jules Verne
Mark Twain	414 W. Clark Russell	359 W. O. Stoddard
Nath. Hawthorne	404 R. L. Stevenson	354 Oliver Optic
J. Fen. Cooper	397 Charles Reade	332 Thomas Hughes
F. M. Crawford	384 Charles Lever	328 W. H. G. Kingston
Thos. B. Aldrich	379 James Payn	326 Charles C. Coffin
Walter Scott	378 Grant Allen	313 Thomas Knox
Wilkie Collins	372 Hugh Conway	285 Capt. Marryat
Benj. Disraeli	341 J. Strange Winter	261 Robert Grant
Walter Besant	318 A. S. Hardy	260 R. M. Ballantyne
C. D. Warner	303 Mrs. A. Whitney	239 Hugh Murray
Rud. Kipling	295 G. MacDonald	227 John S. C. Abbott
Lew Wallace	287 James Grant	187 C. Kirk Munroe
O. W. Holmes	271 George W. Curtis	165 Robert Tomes
Anth. Trollope	253 Margaret Deland	161 Henry Mayhew
Edmund Yates	250 Ig. Donnelly	140 W. J. Abbott
William Black	237 Mrs. H. Ward	131 Horatio Alger
W. M. Thackeray	204 Grace Aguilar	126 Capt. Burton
Mrs. H. B. Stowe	201 L. Meriwether	102 Joseph Alden
Thomas Hardy	196 Augusta Evans	93 Daniel De Foe
Charlotte Brontë	195 Martha Finley	78 Lucy L. Lillie
J. G. Holland	192 George Taylor	60 J. A. Saint John
Ellen O. Kirk	188 Miss Mulock	44 Joel C. Harris
Edward Bellamy	167 B. L. Farjeon	42 Ed. S. Eblis
Wash. Irving	121 Mrs. Custer	33 James Otis
Edgar A. Poe	103 J. Austen	28 Mary M. Dodge
Owen Meredith	39 W. A. Hamond	26 Rollo Books
<i>TRANSLATIONS.</i>		
A. Dumas (elder)	646 George W. Cable	274 Harry Castlemor
Victor Hugo	459 Edward Garrett	229 Noah Brooks
Leo Tolstoi	392 Mrs. Denison	223 Pansy
Edmond About	360 E. J. Worboise	210 James Baldwin
Louisa Muhlbach	277 Graham Claytor	207 F. R. Goulding
A. de Voltaire	270 William Carleton	184 Ed. A. Rand
George Ohnet	261 M. Edgeworth	125 J. Ross Browne
Paul Du Chaillu	248 Amelia Edwards	106 Mrs. M. Dana
Erckmann-Chatrian	244 C. F. Woolson	95 Anne Bowman
B. Auerbach	226 Robert Buchanan	91 Elijah Kellogg
F. Spielhagen	209 Richard Whiteing	91 Francis Palmer
Octave Feuillet	187 W. G. Simms	64 Rev. J. Scudder
Francois Coppée	153 Anna S. Coombs	64 C. B. Perry
Georg Ebers	102 C. E. Craddock	40 Rudolph Raspe
R. E. Francillon	96 G. W. Hosmer	35 John G. Edgar
Gustav Freytag	80 H. F. Keenan	31 C. J. Anderson
Théophile Gautier	64 Julia Magruder	26 H. H. Boyesen
E. Marlitt	59 Katherine King	24 Gaylor
Madame de Staël	24 Mrs. Macquoid	23 Louise C. Moulton
<i>FAIR READING.</i>		

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Table Showing the Circulation of Works Most in Demand,
for the Year Ending September 30, 1892.

Author.	Work.	Cir.	Author.	Work.	Cir.
Hugo—Les Misérables	104	Feuillet—Rom. of Young Man	39		
Bellamy—Looking Backward	104	Eliot—Daniel Deronda	39		
Dickens—Oliver Twist	104	Hugo—Notre-Dame de Paris	39		
Eliot—Adam Bede	104	Collins—Basil	39		
N. Hawthorne—Scarlet Letter	103	Marryat—Phantom Ship	38		
Scott—Ivanhoe	102	Scott—Antiquary	38		
Hughes—Tom Brown's Sch. Ds.	102	Hawthorne—Marble Faun	38		
Ward—Robert Elsmere	102	Günther—That Frenchman	37		
Burton—Arabian Nights	101	Grant—Jack Hall	36		
Bulwer—Last Days of Pompeii	100	Scott—Waverley	36		
Aldrich—Majorie Daw	100	Kipling—Light that Failed	36		
Reade—Never too Late to Mend	98	Marryat—Jacob Faithful	34		
Hughes—Tom Brown at Oxford	95	Bulwer—Pelham	34		
Howells—Rise of Silas Lapham	94	Marlitt—Old Mam'selle's Secret	34		
Scott—Rob Roy	94	Howells—Two Gentlemen of B.	33		
De Foe—Robinson Crusoe	94	Ohnet—Master of the Forges	33		
Holmes—Autocrat of B. Table	91	J. Hawthorne—Garth	33		
Cooper—Last of the Mohicans	90	Crawford—Mr. Isaacs	33		
Dickens—Pickwick Papers	90	About—Man with Broken Ear	33		
Twain—Tramp Abroad	83	Custer—Boots and Saddles	33		
Erckmann-Chatrian—Waterloo	81	Lever—Charles O'Malley	33		
Besant—All Sorts and Cond. of M.	52	Harte—Waif of the Plain	32		
Günther—Mr. Barnes of N. Y.	52	Twain—Prince and Pauper	32		
Dumas—Count of Monte Cristo	52	Freytag—Ingo	32		
Stowe—Uncle Tom's Cabin	52	Cooper—Pilot	32		
Verne—Around the World	52	Verne—Mysterious Island	32		
Eliot—Middlemarch	52	Dickens—Our Mutual Friend	31		
Burnett—Little Lord Fauntleroy	52	Kipling—Plain Tales	29		
Dumas—Three Guardsmen	52	Ward—David Grieve	29		
Dickens—David Copperfield	52	Reid—Forest Exiles	28		
Hugo—Toilers of the Sea	51	Payn—Beggar on Horseback	28		
Reid—Desert Home	51	Cooper—Pathfinder	28		
Warner—Being a Boy	50	Scott—Fortunes of Nigel	28		
Verne—Under the Sea	50	Twain—Life on the Mississippi	28		
Aldrich—Story of a Bad Boy	50	Spielhagen—Prob. Characters	28		
Conway—Called Back	48	Kingsley—Hypatia	28		
Gunther—Mr. Potter of Texas	46	King—By Land and Sea	28		
Koe—From Jest to Earnest	45	Howells—Fearful Responsibilities	28		
Dumas—Twenty Years After	45	Reid—Plant Hunters	27		
Bulwer—Paul Clifford	44	Collins—After Dark	27		
Scott—Guy Mannering	44	Yates—Fifty Years of London	27		
Haggard—King Solomon's Mines	44	Marryat—Midshipman Easy	27		
Eliot—Felix Holt	44	Trollope—Diamond Cut Diam.	27		
Mulock—John Halifax, Gent.	44	About—Story of an Honest Man	26		
Twain—Yankee at K. Arthur's Ct.	44	Conway—Dark Days	26		
Disraeli—Endymion	43	Ebers—Egyptian Princess	26		
Dickens—Tale of Two Cities	42	Anderson—Only a Fiddler	26		
Aldrich—Life on a Ranch	42	Stevenson—Treasure Island	25		
Wallace—Ben Hur	42	Stretton—In Prison and Out	25		
Black—Donald Ross of Heimira	41	Verne—Michael Strogoff	25		
Marryat—Sea-King	41	Voltaire—Charles XII. of Sweden	25		
Meredith—Lucille	39	Bulwer—Rienzi	25		



HEN, in 1888, the military was started experimentally at the Reformatory, it quickly developed such progressive features, so many valuable points presenting a common character with reformatory ideas, that it became thenceforth an inseparable fixture in the institutional system. By means of a plan of military grading, establishing distinctions between the inmates, it allowed the application of a system of reports, making each man accountable for the conduct of his subordinates. From among the first grade men were chosen all the commissioned officers and subalterns, numbering some one hundred and seventy inmates: they act as minor guards, duty men, patrolmen, etc. To these are confided the details of providing for and keeping watch over the remainder of the population. Their very number, added to the vigorous manner in which are treated all serious breaches, reduces to a minimum the possibility of neglect of discipline or untruthful accusation. Later on, when the parole of any of these officers meets with the approbation of the managers, positions of guards

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

are awarded to those, if suitable, who, being unable to secure employment outside, request the favor of being taken on by the management.

All these graduates are practically-drilled men, well acquainted with the life and duties of guard, and endowed with a knowledge of prisoners and their ways, far more perfect than is ordinarily acquired by civilians. They make, furthermore, exceptionally effective and zealous keepers, by reason of the peculiar nature of their release, which, being only conditional, renders them liable to annulment of parole, reduction to the neutral grade, as inmates, and forfeiture of all moneys earned, for any serious violation of discipline or disregard of duty. From their



Inmate Officers of a Company.

number are chosen overseers, monitors and assistant military instructors, a number of whom, through long and faithful duty, have earned the trust and confidence of the managers. Some of the leading officers have thus been, or are now, under parole in the employ of the Reformatory for three, four and five years.

Irrespective of helping inmates to a position while awaiting

THE MILITARY

extra-mural employment, this system has the advantage of placing the men in a probationary situation, which, with its attendants of allowances and privileges and constant menace of forfeiture of parole, better fits them for an honest life, once released.

A FEW FIGURES.

Inmate officers paroled into the service of the Reformatory are, at first, credited on the books with thirty dollars monthly, regular opportunities being afforded for promotion and increase of compensation. They are allowed to draw upon this account for all current expenses, such as wearing apparel and other minor items ; their daily fare and sleeping accommodations are provided by the institution. Upon their final release, these men are presented with all amounts due them after proper deductions are made for expenditures and fines.

The number of paid employes, including teachers, officers, mechanics, and others, in the service of the institution, at this date, September 30, 1892, is ninety-three, fully one-half of them being paroled inmates ; they are distributed as follows :

General Officers and Office Clerks	10
Mechanical and Trade Instructors	22
Police and Disciplinary	11
Guards (Day and Night)	30
Domestic Supervisory	20

According to the nature of the regulations affecting their engagement, the employes of the Reformatory may be classed into four groups, viz.:

Civilian Officers : employed under civil service rules, after competitive examination—citizens.

Mechanics : after non-competitive examination, engaged under civil service rules—citizens.

Paroled Officers : not under civil service regulations—former inmates.

Laborers (such as stokers, teamsters, etc.) : not under civil service rules—citizens or former inmates.

Although, in a general way, it is found preferable to make use of the services of former inmates rather than of citizens, the position of guard is not adjudged indiscriminately to every

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

prisoner whose parole has been authorized. The men are carefully selected according to their general ability and disciplinary qualities, preference being given, whenever a vacancy occurs, to those who show themselves the most faithful and capable. The points considered in this determination are, according to their estimated importance :—

- (1) Military proficiency.
- (2) Conduct at the Reformatory.
- (3) Previous character.
- (4) Natural aptitude.
- (5) Personal bearing, height, weight.
- (6) Schooling : grade and success.

Exclusive of its other advantages, the system of inmate officers, from a financial standpoint, presents also a favorable economic feature, the salaries of paid help in 1891, for an average maintenance of 1204 inmates, amounting only to \$38,265.27, or a rate per capita of population of \$31.78.

Albeit the value of a reformatory measure, as a reformative measure, cannot depend in any way upon its economic pecuniary merit, it is nevertheless true that a system embodying the two—progress and economy—has much to commend it as a desirable institution. When both these characters are presented to the degree manifested by the military organization here, it must be considered a part of the very life of the general system, a necessary condition of its existence.

THE YEAR'S PROGRESS.

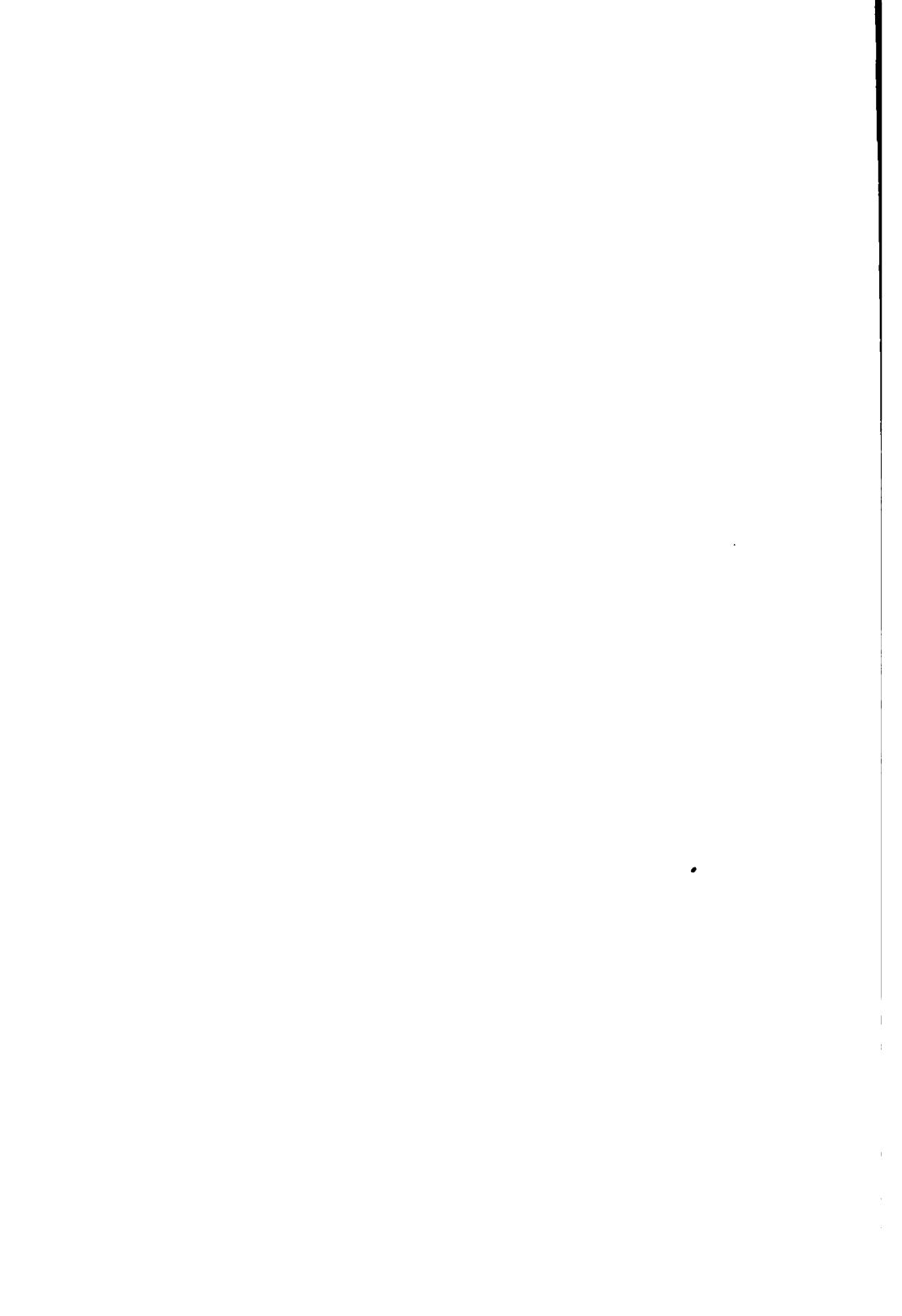
While no innovation can be recorded in the disciplinary department proper of the military, several important changes marked its progress within the reformatory last year, prominent among them being the adoption of the U. S. Infantry Tactics, reorganization of the entire regiment, and construction of a new drill-hall.

NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

Early in the spring of the year, the National Guard of the State having adopted the newly-framed set of tactics approved by the War Department, the old system of drill was excluded



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THE MILITARY

from the Reformatory regimental manual, and the revised regulations adopted. As the purpose aimed at by the War Department was increased simplicity, directness and rapidity of the different movements of the old tactics, it was judged advisable by the management, with the object of carrying to a higher degree of perfection the military discipline, in conformity with the ideas which prevailed in its foundation at the Reformatory, to keep in touch with the national provision and substitute the new manual for the "Upton" method, formerly in use.

The change affected to a greater or less extent all the parts of the drill, making it urgent to communicate the new tactics with as little delay as possible. Tuition was imparted to the officers of the regiment, qualifying them to convey separate instruction to their respective companies in compliance with rules set forth on special outlines printed for the occasion. Impressed with the simplicity of the new manual and, possibly, with its feature of novelty, the privates undertook their work with the same ambition that had marked the instruction of their superiors, and, before long, the battalion was enabled to execute all the new manœuvres with the precision and ease which characterized previous performances of the manual of arms and marching exercises under the old régime. To secure this result, all the new gun movements were at first explained to the men : one afternoon's practice of such drills witnessed the undivided regiment holding dress-parade in a very creditable manner, according to the revised U. S. Infantry Tactics. The following day, all the old marching exercises were discontinued, giving place to the less complicated movements of the improved manual, and, in this fashion, the entire section of the new tactics relating to company drill was mastered in four "military" afternoons. Later on, the battalion manœuvres were gradually taken up, lack of space on the parade-grounds proving however a serious impediment to their perfect success.

By means of the new tactics, the manual was considerably simplified, proving withal, if anything, more perfect than the Upton system. This fact was made especially evident in the instruction of the "awkward" squad, consisting chiefly of newcomers ; undergoing formerly a drill of three weeks, it was qualified under the new rules to graduate within a fortnight. The only portion of the improved manual more lengthy and difficult of

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

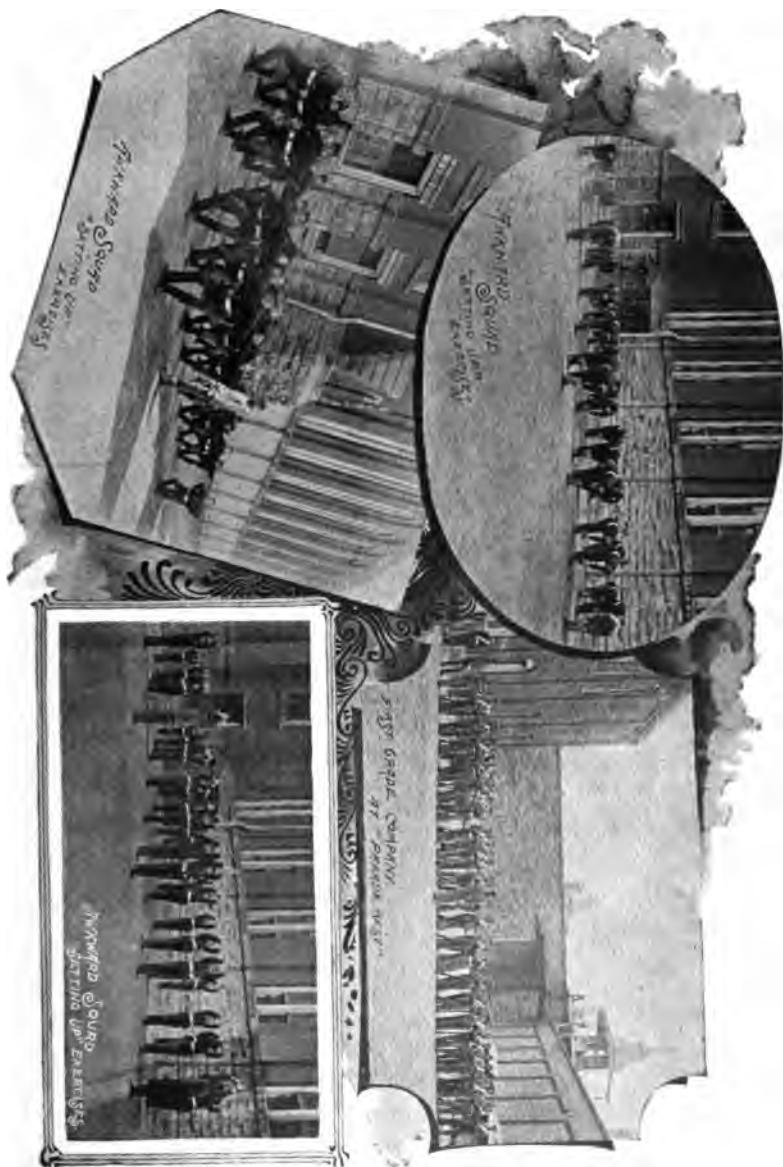
apprehension than the corresponding section of the old system was that relating to the "setting up" exercises ; these were quadrupled, evidencing the vast importance attached by military authorities to this style of calisthenics, which carry out so well the desire of the Ancients—*Mens sana in corpore sano*.

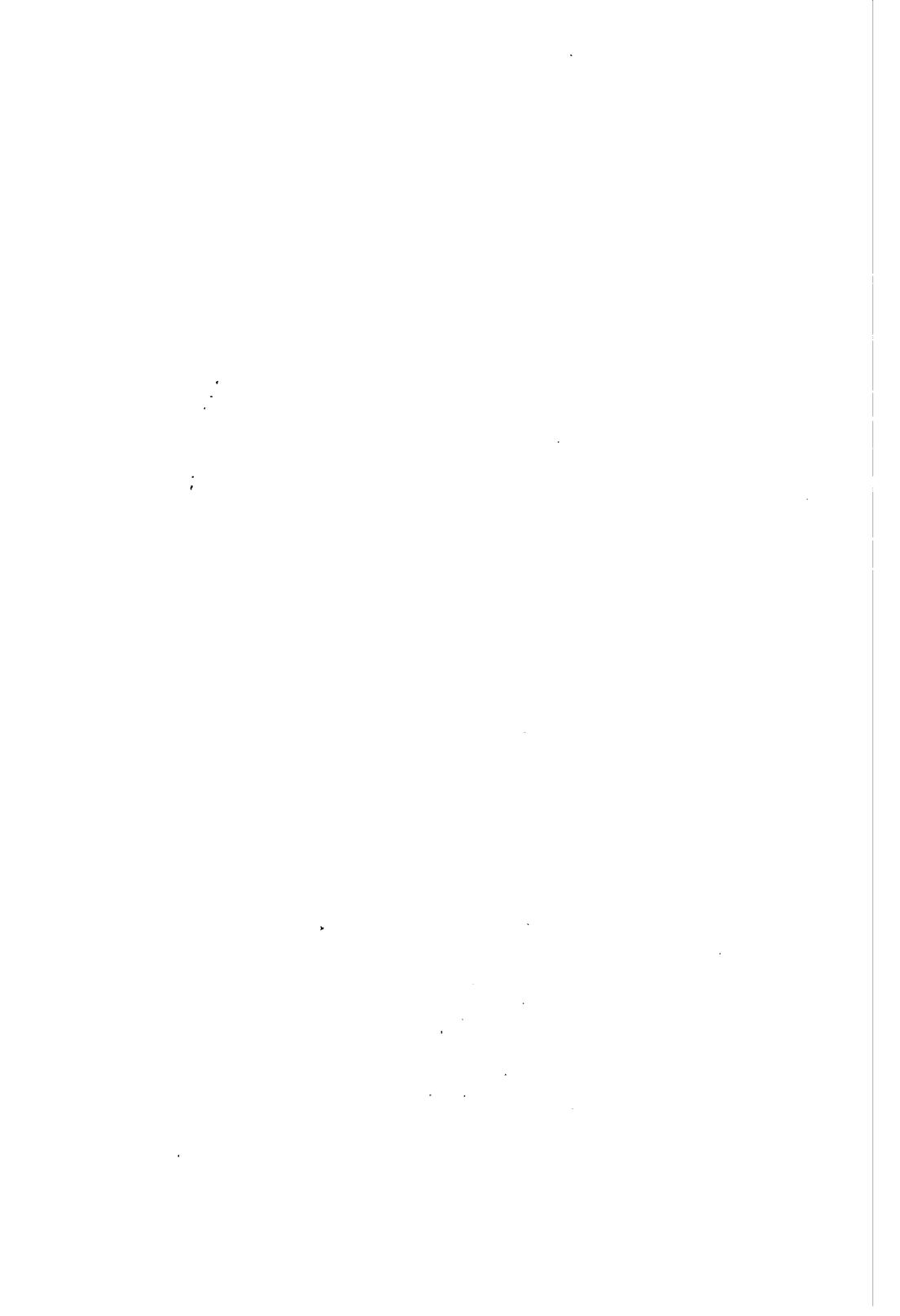
REORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

When first organized in 1888, the Reformatory regiment numbered 560 men, distributed among eight companies. Later on, these were increased to twelve, each under the command of a captain supported by a staff consisting of three lieutenants, five sergeants, and four corporals. During the summer of this year, the number of recruits were multiplying in such proportions that, little by little, with the overcrowding of the ranks, the captains found themselves less and less able to manage the companies satisfactorily, while their regular staff of officers proved unequal to the task of properly supervising and controlling the men confided to their charge. When, in June, a total of more than one hundred names appeared on the muster-rolls of a number of the companies, it was resolved by the management, in conjunction with the military instructor, to reorganize the entire regiment. In pursuance, during the first week of July, the number of companies was increased to sixteen, with an average roll of sixty-five privates to each company. The regiment, by this proceeding, was divided into two battalions consisting, at the time of reorganization, of 1040 "cadets"; at present, it numbers 1192 inmates (including paroled officers and band), detailed as follows :

COLONEL'S STAFF.	REGIMENT.	BAND.
Lieut.-Colonel & 2 Majors.	16 Captains.	Captain.
Adj't. (Rank of 1st Lieut.)	48 Lieutenants.	Drum Major.
Sergeant-Major.	80 Sergeants.	Sergeant.
Quartermaster-Sergeant.	64 Corporals.	2 Corporals.
Color-Sergeant.	944 Privates.	28 Musicians.

Two considerations enter into the formation of the various companies : individual height, and grade. The ranks of each separate company are thus made to contain only men of the same





THE MILITARY

divisional grade and of approximately even height, the entire regiment being composed in the manner set forth below:

Upper first or probationary grade (blue suit) : Companies A and F.

Lower first or neutral grade (black suit) : Companies C, D, E, H, I, L, O, and P.

Second or convict grade (red suit) : Companies B, G, K, M, T, and U.

This rule of separation of companies according to grades does not however affect the officers: none of the latter are selected from the convict grade, while the neutral admits only of the distinctions of corporal, third sergeant and (rarely) second sergeant.

With one single exception, all the officers and subalterns are inmates or paroled prisoners; alone the military instructor, who acts in the capacity of colonel to the regiment, is an independent citizen, engaged under civil service rules.

When compared with regular State troops, the size of the Reformatory regiment gives it an exceptionally imposing appearance, the average regiment of the National Guards, State of New York, mustering less than 500 men, with a set maximum limit of 1000.

NEW DRILL HALL.

To provide the "military" with the necessary assembly room and shelter against inclement weather, a plain building, originally constructed by inmates, was made use of until last April. To accommodate, however, the large number of men composing the regiment previous to its reorganization this structure was found entirely inadequate.

As the regiment continued to increase, the requirements of the other departments multiplied in a like manner, and the old "armory", used partially at the time for manufacturing purposes, was vacated by the military, and the iron foundry placed in exclusive possession. This change, which abolished armory assemblages and drills, deprived the regiment, at the same time, of a sheltering place in rainy weather. The establishment of a new hall was, in consequence, projected by the Board of Managers, to be erected upon the grounds occupied by the hothouses and gardens, the only space seemingly available for

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

the purpose. Plans were submitted and approved, and arrangements made for the completion of the work during the winter, concerning which full details are given on another page, under Building Operations of the Year.

PRESENT MILITARY ROUTINE.

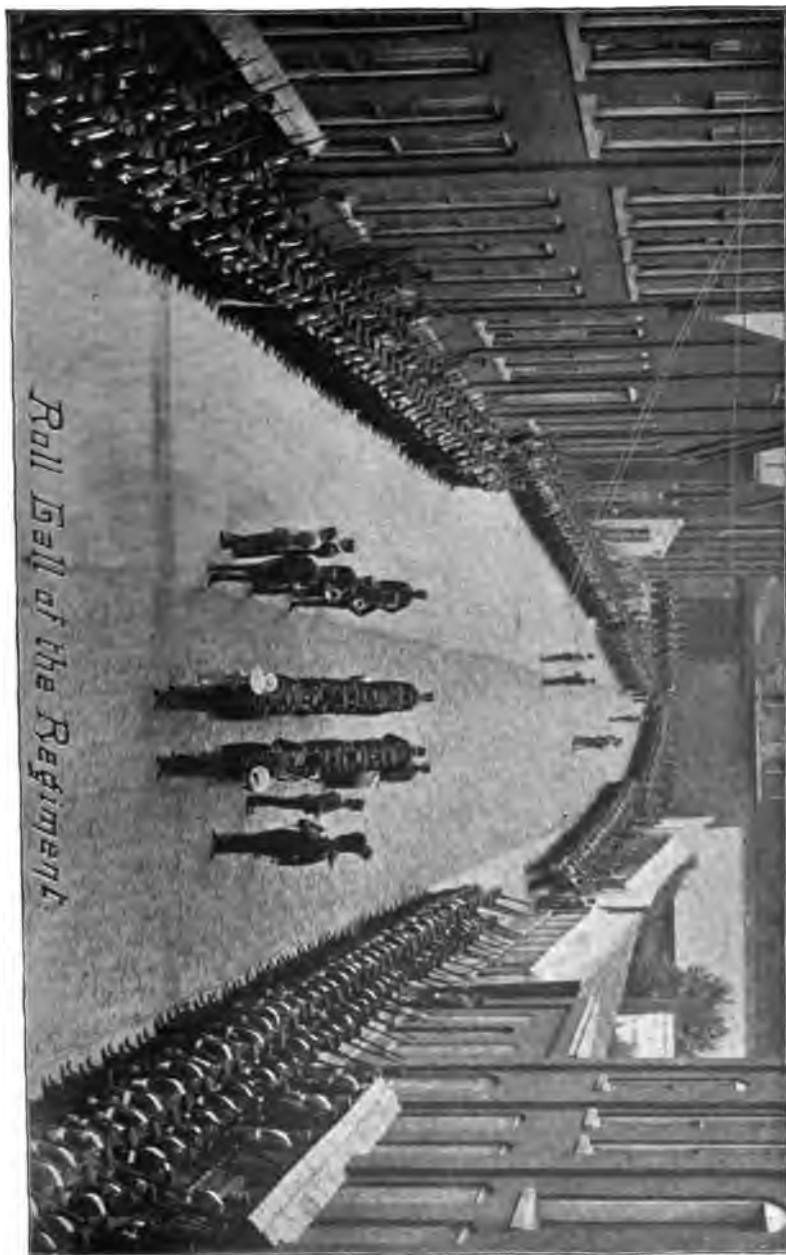
As the "military" plays an all-important rôle in the life of the Reformatorian, a short description of the present military routine may not be found excessive.

Awaiting the completion of the new drill-hall, now in course of construction, the regiment is ordered on the parade-grounds for military exercises, in favorable weather only, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. The ceremony of guard-mounting is at first gone through, with men detailed from each company. These guards, divided into three reliefs, are practically instructed in patrol duty and stationed around the grounds to act as sentinels, whence they are relieved every hour by fresh details. The following military afternoon, the same men are again posted on duty, and replaced, soon afterwards, by a new guard. In this way, every cadet of the regiment is called upon in turn to perform guard duty.

These afternoons are devoted by the captains to the drill of their respective companies, a portion of the time being also given to the instruction of the entire regiment by the superior officer in command. Dress-parade takes place every evening after work has ceased in the shops ; it lasts about three-quarters of an hour. During the occasional interruptions of the various exercises, in military parlance "place-rest," the men of the upper first grade companies alone are allowed to communicate with one another ; strict silence and "heads and eyes to the front" are the orders of the neutral and convict grade companies.

The appearance presented by the Reformatory interior on "military" days, after the noonday meal, merits a special description. To a visitor entering the institution at that moment, the hum of voices, the unusual stir and noisy bustle, the general sense of expectancy that seems to hover in the air, all would

Roll Call of the Regiment.





THE MILITARY

suggest some extraordinary event about to take place: it is, nevertheless, but the ordinary routine of Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. "Passing down the corridors and glancing in the rooms, some men are to be seen, armed with brushes, shoulders bent, shining their shoes with such mighty efforts as to shine a hole through the leather, were it not quite so thick and solid; others are polishing the copper buckles of their white belts—insignia of their soldierly calling—scrubbing and rubbing and brightening and shining, as if to give the vile metal the lustre of a Cape diamond; while others, their cap-straps at their chins, fully arrayed in martial splendor, with their belts and cross-belts, stand expectant at their doors. Suddenly, the air rings with the strong notes of the bugle: brakes are pulled, doors open and shut, the iron steps tremble and resound under the trampling of hurrying feet, and in a few minutes all this din has ceased. The men, over a thousand in number, are orderly assembled in squads at the foot of the stairs; commands are given by the officers in charge, and the different columns move successively toward the military grounds, where the companies soon form, each under the command of a captain supported by the regular staff."* The beating of the drum brings the men to attention, when the roll is called and the inspection made. To the sounds of the band the companies then march to the parade-grounds, where, during three hours, gun exercises and platoon and battalion movements are executed under the supervision of the military instructor and other officers of the regiment. At four o'clock the dress-parade takes place, superintended by the commanding officer. After the presentation of arms and the execution of the regular manual exercises, the first sergeants report their roll-call and absentee list; the adjutant announces the orders of the day and detail for the morrow, whereupon the commissioned officers all march to the center and salute their chief who, after a few instructions, dismisses the regiment.

A feature more attractive than regular, unintermitting drill and dress-parade was from the start introduced into the military system. In order to take account of the progress made and establish a desirable spirit of emulation between the men of the various companies, competitive drills are held monthly; two

**The Summary, May 22, 1892.*

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

consecutive afternoons are devoted each month to the purpose. Three leading officers act as judges to decide these contests, the victors of which receive special honorary mention, and are the object of certain minor dietary indulgences.

VALUE OF THE SYSTEM.

The adaptation of this system of military training has been attended, ever since its introduction into the Reformatory, by numerous beneficial results, the effects of which are evidenced in the marked physical, mental and moral progress of the community. That it improves the body can be easily understood. The marching and running movements and gun manual constitute a most desirable hygienic exercise: they insure the healthy



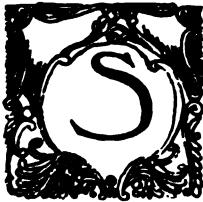
development of the muscles of arms, chest and legs, and assist materially the respiratory powers. From a mental standpoint, the "military" possesses many merits. It aids the mind by means of the systematizing influence it unconsciously introduces into the brain and its workings; in like manner, it cultivates the memory and dispels absent-mindedness. The necessity of responding promptly to every command, of watching untiringly for every order

THE MILITARY

and executing it with rapidity, sharpens the perceptions of those unused to intellectual activity, and operates to create habits of attentiveness and mental appreciation. The system develops the moral faculties by the strict conception it imparts of the value of order, government, command, obedience, duty. Moreover, as in the case of the Reformatory, it offers an incentive to mental and moral progress by the institution of military distinctions, carrying with them numerous privileges of consideration and treatment.

The military and mental training provided by the Reformatory has provoked the appellation, facetiously given to it, of "College on the Hill." It has been suggested in reply that "with its academic courses, its military and physical training, a college perhaps it is ; a college in accordance with the true Athenian spirit, which demanded culture of body as culture of mind ; a college in conformity with the strict Spartan principles and discipline."





INCE the summer of 1886, the close relationship existing between corporal conditions and mental operations and conduct has received practical recognition at the Reformatory in the application of physical education to the re-formation of social delinquents and their adjustment to the usages and laws of society.

The effect of improved personal hygiene in response to requirements of school and discipline was so marked in the case of the initial class, that the scope of the work gradually broadened and the number of men subjected to physical treatment increased until additional facilities became a necessity to permit of the work being carried on in a manner commensurate with its importance and as a supplement to educational measures in vogue. Aid was sought from the Legislature and an appropriation obtained for the construction of a gymnasium, which was first used March 20, 1890, and has since been in constant service.

From September 1, 1891, to August 30, 1892, one hundred and thirty-two inmates were assigned for physical betterment and renovation. The history of these men presents certain facts of interest and importance that cannot be expressed by percentages or tables. An extended recital of the history of their former lives is needed to properly emphasize the effects of ancestry and surroundings upon body, mind and conduct.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Of the one hundred and thirty-two men, one had an insane mother, and a second an epileptic father.

Intemperance ranging from occasional drunkenness to habitual inebriety prevailed in

Father	46, or 34.85%
Mother	5, or 3.79%,

leaving 61.36 per cent. claiming temperate parents.

Thirty-one, or 23.49 per cent., came from families who evidenced their thrift by the accumulation of property ranging in value from a few hundred dollars to a competency; while 101, or 76.52 per cent., represented families dependent upon days' wages, and in some instances recipients of public bounty and private aid.

Their personal histories show the prevalence of the tobacco habit as follows:

Abstainers	7, or 5.30%
Smoke	69, or 52.27%
Chew	7, or 5.30%
Smoke and chew	49, or 37.12%

In the use of alcoholics there were:

Abstainers, claimed	13, or 9.84%
Occasional drinkers	52, or 39.39%
Continuous drinkers	65, or 49.25%
Periodic drinkers	2, or 1.51%

Those classed as occasional drinkers were usually consumers of beer and rarely drank to excess; Saturday evening, Sunday and holidays being the occasions of indulgence. The habituals drank daily, oftentimes excessively, paying when in funds, banking upon credit when allowed, on the alert for a "treat", possibly stealing money to spend over the bar or with which to "work the growler." The periodics two or three times a year would experience a debauch lasting a week or longer, being in the interval industrious and refraining from drink.

In the matter of personal habits, as reflected by venereal infection:

No history, infection denied	78, or 59.10%
Gonorrhœa	43, or 32.58%
Chancre	1, or .75%
Chancroid	10, or 7.57%

The percentage of those who gave no history of venereal disease shows either a greater degree of personal purity or an exemption

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

from infection beyond what commonly obtains in the world at large in the male between sixteen and thirty years of age; but since most of the men acknowledge having indulged in illicit intercourse, occasionally or habitually, the statement that 59 per cent. escaped infection must be accepted as illustrative of the psychical effect of venereal disease in obtunding or obliterating the sense of truth.

In the matter of labor, there were :

Skilled	29, or 21.97%
Unskilled	103, or 78.03%

The degree of education is roughly shown by those who could

Read and write, or better	108, or 81.81%
Illiterate	24, or 18.19%

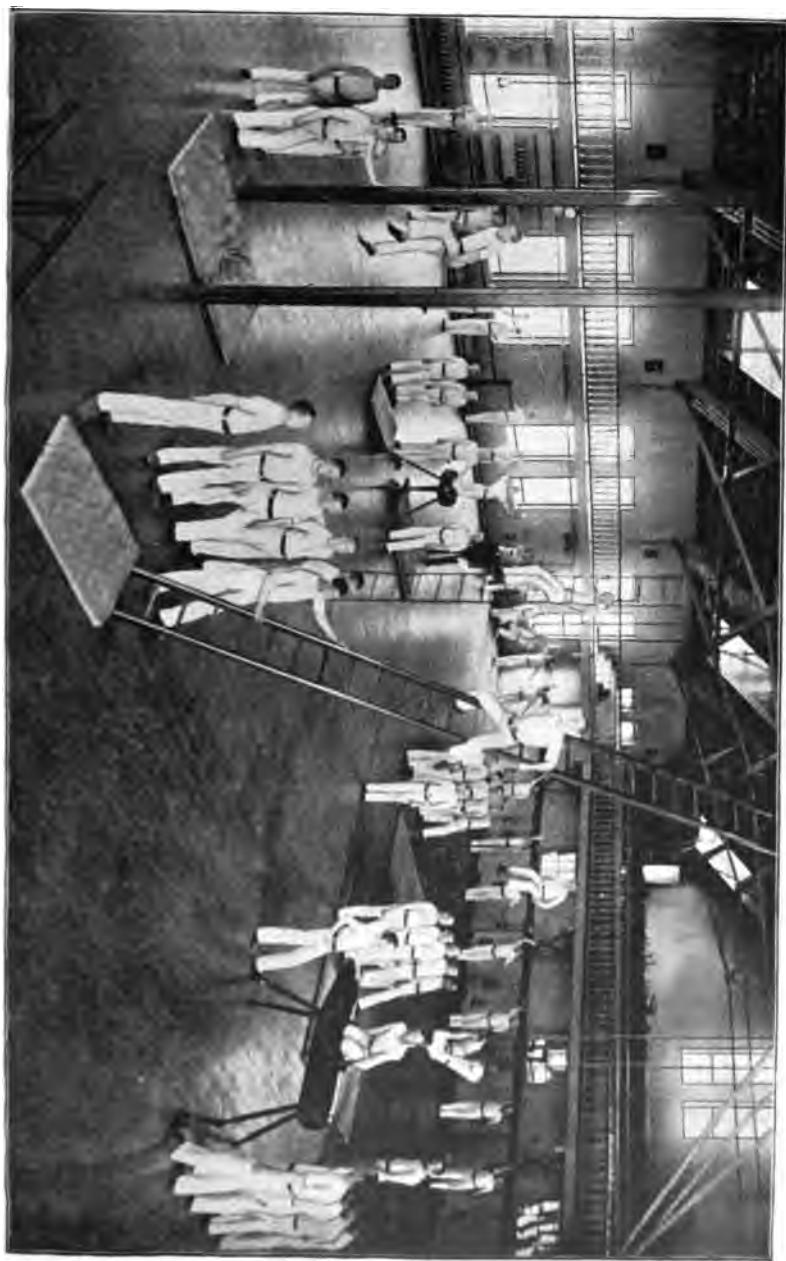
At the time of arrest, there were:

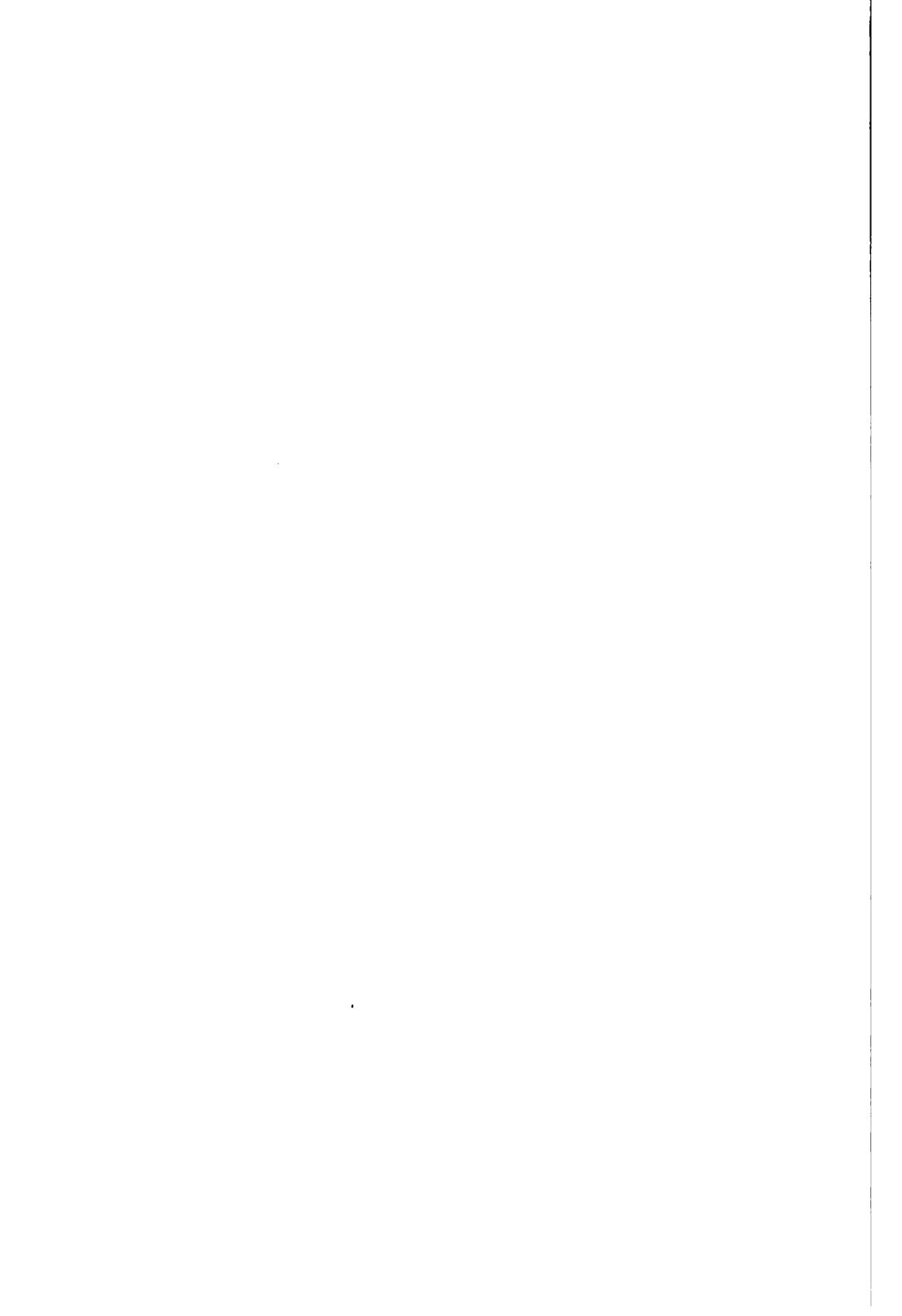
Living at home or with relatives	57, or 43.18%
With employer, in boarding house, or furnished lodgings	75, or 56.82%

The causes that determined the selection of the men were :

Anemia, masturbatic.	2
Bronchitis, subacute	6
Cutaneous disease : acne 8, eczema 5, tinea tonsurans 2.	15
Debility and prolonged convalescence following epidemic influenza	12
Lack of thoracic growth	8
Lumbago	2
Muscular atrophy following infantile paralysis .	1
Need of ethical improvement	3
Ox-like stupidity	5
Observation, detection of malingerer	1
Physical and mental decline, masturbatic . . .	7
Physical renovation and setting-up	44
Rheumatism	3
Scrofula, cervical adenitis	17
Sprained ankle	1
Stiff knee following punctured wound, abscess .	1
Stiff wrist following injury	2
Synovitis, knee, chronic	1
Syphilis	1

A study of the above-named causes of selection shows the gymnasium to be in touch with all departments of the institution. Here it is sought to nullify in new arrivals the enervating effect





PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

upon body and mind arising from enforced idleness incident to prolonged detention in county jails, where only an existence is had, while the mind lies fallow, and brutish instincts are kept alive and exaggerated by suggestion and contact with the abandoned and depraved. The gymnasium is also a place of setting-up, in anticipation of future activities in manual and mental training and in shop, of the city representative, tainted and attenuated by unhygienic conditions attending his daily life and by participation in habits and excesses that stunt the body and blunt the mind and which youth esteems it manly to affect. Boys of arrested mental growth, who by reason of their deficiencies and of the questionableness of responsibility should have been dealt with otherwise than by sentence to a penal institution, are treated as a trainer would handle a colt—by exercising and grooming—that mental action may be evolved from systematic quickening and accretion. The work of the hospital has been supplemented by transferring to the gymnasium those who from various causes, inherent and acquired, become physically disqualified to observe the routine of the place and conform with its discipline; cases in which hospital treatment as commonly understood is not indicated, the subjects not being ill enough to be put to bed and nursed, which proceeding might ultimately create a feeling of semi-invalidism, result of association, and a disinclination to again resume the tasks imposed.

The gymnasium presents an aggregation of deficient in natural inborn strength of body and mind, who before birth were hampered and hindered in development, and whose growth afterward was in part affected by surroundings of their own selection and in part by those from whose influence they were powerless to escape, and which severally and collectively operated to produce a condition of exaggerated egoism and repression of altruistic traits of character.

The distinction that exists between the work of the Reformatory gymnasium and that of the gymnasia of schools and institutions of higher learning should be noted. One essays to evolve from vitiated material a higher grade of the purely animal for the psychical improvement that ensues; while the other sustains and strengthens the physical in anticipation of demands to be made upon it through mental cultivation.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

The physical education imparted is not encompassed within the bounds of apparatus work, free-hand exercises, and feats of strength and skill, but comprises in addition the bath for all as a hygienic and therapeutic measure, and special diet in certain cases of unusual malnutrition and depreciation. Each by itself responds to an indication, and in judicious combination enhances each other's value. In addition to the physical benefits conferred, the breathing and free-hand exercises concentrate attention, quicken the hearing, and join the muscles of the trunk, arms, hands, and legs, in rhythmical and associated action. The co-operation of the men is more forced in free exercises than in apparatus work, due in part to a want of understanding of the

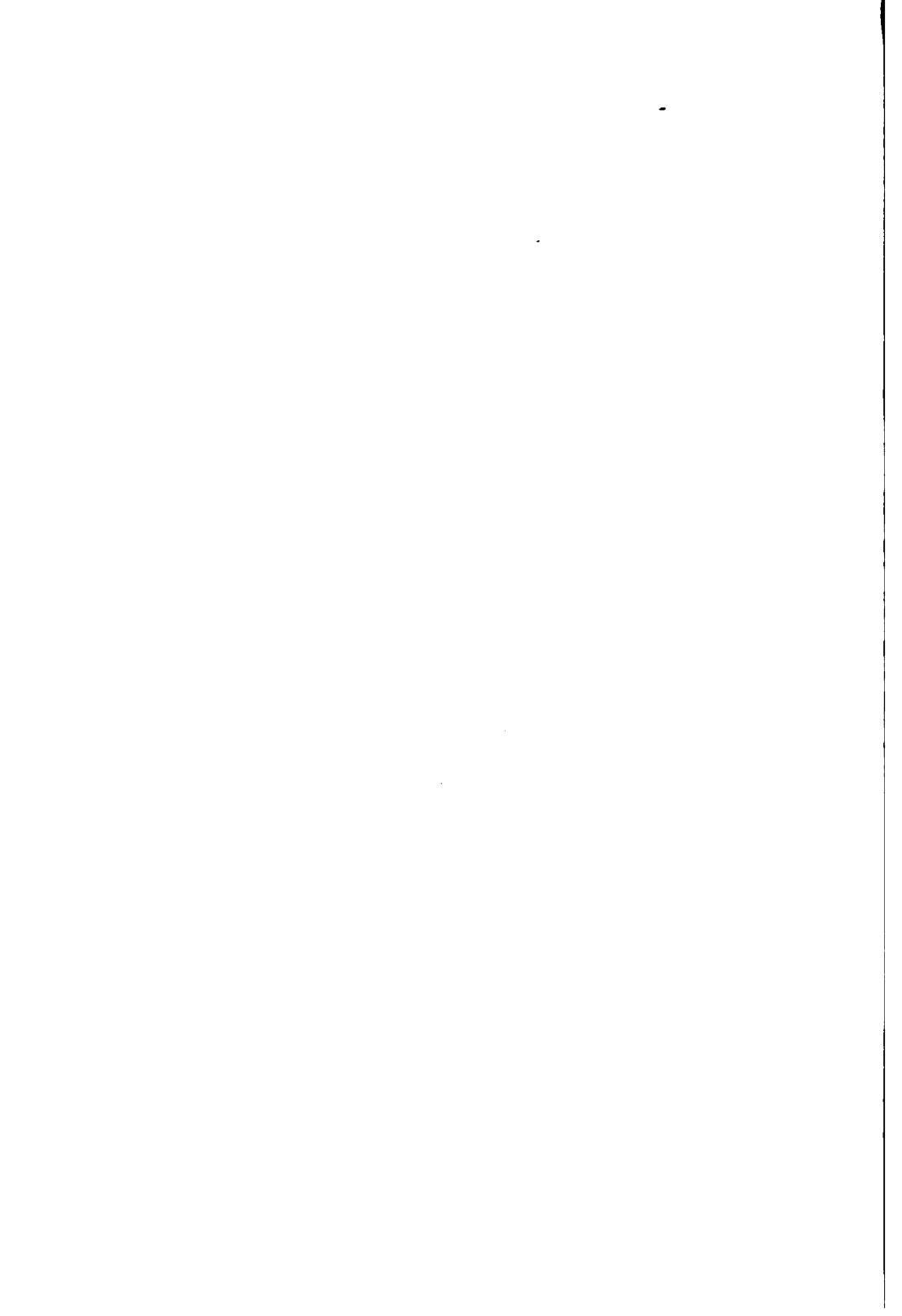


The Hot Room.

principles involved in the latter, which in the former are applied to themselves, and also to the absence of competition that enters into apparatus work. Men of low organization can be made to do class-work with head erect, shoulders back and an elastic step ; but remove the tension of the drill, and there returns the shuffling gait with relaxed shoulders and head bent forward, suggestive of the cart-horse which holds its head aloft under the influence of the check-rein, but whose nose seeks the ground when the rein is relaxed.

Plate I





PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

The floor and suspended apparatus of the gymnasium are utilized for section-work, as appears in the illustration, and afford an opportunity for competition under supervision and restriction. That against the wall, consisting of chest-weights, quarter circle and inclined plane, meets the indications of many who are prevented by defects from doing class-work. For purposes of diversion, to promote agility and good nature and the exercise of self-control, games such as basket and foot base-ball, wrestling, and the like, find a place at the close of the morning and afternoon work ; and the effect of play interjected into the day's order has proved beneficial.

The dry vapor or Turkish bath is the one employed. Briefly, its functions transcend the removal of organic dirt. It improves the quality of structure and increases the functional activity of the cutaneous system, an important organ of elimination. Its effect is manifest upon the circulatory, glandular, muscular, and nervous systems. In its entirety it tends to relieve areas of localized congestion by a diminution of the supply of blood to internal parts, —abdominal, thoracic, and cerebral—through hyperæmia of cutaneous vessels. It strengthens muscles, rouses weak and torpid organs to action, promotes absorption, secretion, and elimination, and acts as a therapeutic measure in muscular and rheumatoid affections, besides affecting the nervous system through stimulation of peripheral nerves. The same degree of supervision is had in bathing as in exercise. The hot-room is contra-indicated in certain cases while in others the warm-room furnishes a diaphoresis that is moderate and non-depressing, or the douche and rubbing meets their needs. With but few exceptions, the plunge-bath is used by all, and in addition to its hygienic advantages provides facilities for teaching swimming, which with many stupids is a valuable breathing exercise, securing as it does their co-operation. The water in the tank is at all times maintained at a mean temperature of 70° F. This removes the objection so often made of shock and cardiac disturbance following the plunge, and allows of its general application.

In the quality of their tissues and performances of vegetative functions, the hundred and thirty-two men were generally of a grade inferior to those treated in the gymnasium in former years. A partial explanation is found in the overcrowded condition of the

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Reformatory prior to the occupancy of the North Wing Extension in the summer and in the prevalence of epidemic influenza for a period of four months operating to further reduce individual vital resistance. These conditions favored an increased susceptibility to, and manifestation of, tuberculous disease.

The eleventh annual report of the State Board of Health of New York for 1890 is authority for the statement that there were in that year 13,484 deaths from consumption, or about 225 deaths in each 100,000 population; and in each 1,000 deaths from all causes 122 deaths from this cause alone. This refers to a mortality from pulmonary disease and does not take into



The Plunge Bath.

consideration tuberculous manifestations more or less modified. Tuberculous disease is found to a greater degree in institutional life where in the order of things the inhabitants are confined and restricted in the matter of fresh air and where, according to Baer, the mortality is four times as great as in a free community.

There were seventeen selections under the head of "Scrofula, cervical adenitis," four subjects of which are shown in Plate I.

Plate II



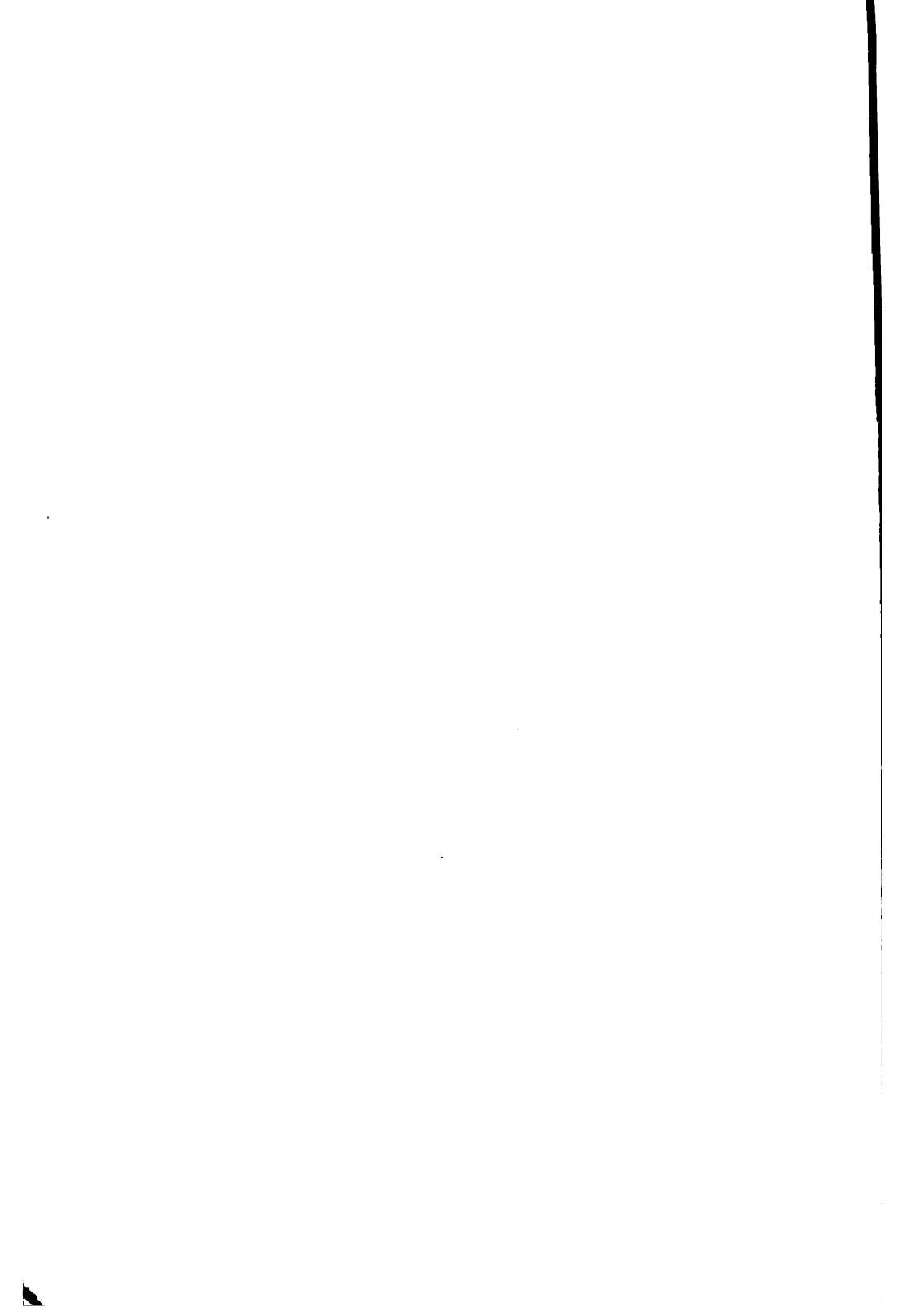


Plate III



15007



15315



15005



14805



PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

This is a class of cases to which the terms scrofula and struma formerly were indifferently applied, but which now are recognized as tuberculous disease of the lymph glands—tuberculous adenitis. These subjects present an anemic appearance, wax-like skin, and loss of weight and strength, due to impaired nutrition and general physical depreciation.

Nos. 14,884 and 14,900 show enlargement of submaxillary glands and tendency of the disease to asymmetry, the glands of one side generally being involved to a greater degree than their fellows opposite. In the case of 14,627, the glands of the neck are implicated, the swelling of the right side being posterior to the sterno-mastoid muscle, and chiefly anterior on the left; in 14,271, their location is submaxillary and supraclavicular. In three of the cases pictured, the adenitis was a sequella of influenza. Cases of this variety are unfitted for shop-work, which aggravates the trouble, and as the hospital affords insufficient facilities for exercise, the best disposal is assignment to the gymnasium. The improved hygienic conditions, the effect upon vegetative functions—digestion, assimilation, circulation, secretion and excretion—resulting from exercise and bathing, supplemented by an extra diet, places these unfortunates in the best position to combat a disease from which recovery is discouragingly delayed.

Among the men comprising the gymnasium contingent, shallow respiration and pulmonary insufficiency are common defects. The lungs are only partially expanded and, in consequence, through absence of reserve power and an amount of air in excess of actual ordinary needs—result of inadequate vesicular dilatation—the subject becomes winded upon unusual or prolonged exertion. Incredible as it may appear, breathing exercises, with voluntary forced expansion and contraction of the chest, are the most difficult of accomplishment. These boys possess only to a limited degree the power of conscious control over the muscles of respiration. Almost invariably when told to draw in the breath, they practice expiration, and at command to empty the chest, inflate it. Breathing exercises, performed with great exertion and attending mental confusion in class, are done unconsciously and seemingly to the limit of their power, which is susceptible of gradual increase, in swimming or

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

attempts thereat ; and for this reason the plunge bestows what conscious efforts fail to yield.

With many men the circulation is at fault. The heart's action is generally weak although its rhythm is maintained. Feeble systolic action and capillary atony frequently impart to the skin a mottled purple color. This condition is overcome as systemic improvement proceeds. The phenomenon has been noted of the effect of prison life in a reduction of the frequency of the heart's beats from ten to twenty below what is commonly encountered in extra-prison life, result of regularity of living, discontinuance of alcoholics and tobacco, and suspension of sexual indulgence, exaggerated by suggestion and opportunity.

The large number of selections for physical renovation and setting-up were generally instances of functional decline from inherent and acquired conditions predisposing to specific lesion and organic decline. The effects of the unwholesome conditions incident to lodging-houses and overcrowded tenements, insufficient and improper food, long hours of labor at the plastic age, in shops where sanitation is ignored, are noted in the city lad in stunted growth and vitiated tissue which favor retrograde metamorphosis in organs of least resistive power. This appears in the individuals pictured in Plate II., in height and weight as follows:—

No. 14,635,	age 19,	height 5ft. 3in.,	weight 105lbs.
No. 14,087,	" 17,	" 5" 3"	" 109 "
No. 15,126,	" 16,	" 5" 3"	" 103 "
No. 15,180,	" 18,	" 5" 6"	" 125 "

No. 14,635 is a case of posterior curvature of the sternum, imperfectly shown, and of thoracic asymmetry. Upon a level of the nipple, in the median line, the concavity of the breast-bone forms a furrow of sufficient size to admit a finger and 31 mm. deep. The abnormal inclination backward of the bone reduces to 137 mm. the antero-posterior diameter of the chest, and, carrying with it the ribs, curtails the capacity of the thoracic cavity. The diameter of the right chest from nipple to spinal column is 173 mm.; of left, 192 ; circumference on a line with the nipple, anterior to posterior median line, right 395 mm., left 425 mm. The companion

Plate IV

14152

15048

14432

14360

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

picture on the plate, No. 14,087, presents arrested lateral curvature of the spinal column. No. 15,126 shows the traces of ringworm of the scalp; and 15,180, eczematous patches upon both hands, left forearm and elbow, but is better nourished than his companions, as his wanderings as a tramp conferred at least pure air.



By reason of their needs, the objects of greatest solicitude are those termed dull and stupid. In many instances, the criminous conduct of such springs from a suppression of the senses and of the will through the faculties not receiving the training most important in early life. These subjects as a class are not thoroughly depraved, and, at an early age, would have responded as readily to good influences as they did to bad. Their anti-social traits, developed from treatment received at home in early childhood, or circumstances—as death or unwillingness of parents to assume their moral obligations—cast them forth upon the world with an animal's instinct of self-preservation and without clear perception of right and wrong. This ox-like class, of which four illustrations appear in Plate III., are generally well nourished, sometimes sleek and oily, but withal coarse-tissued and of gross lineament. They are deficient in nervous energy, easily taking on flesh, like a stall-fed ox, and displaying their greatest activity in obedience to sensuous promptings. With this class, physical education inculcates habits of obedience, mental concentration and application, and forces into the background the former man. It is not assumed that improvement in corporal conditions will induce a cultivation beyond the natural limitations of the man, but it renders possible of realization potential traits of mind and character that could have been evolved through individual efforts, but were repressed by

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

unfavorable surroundings. The men portrayed in Plate III. were illiterate at the time of admission, devoid of affection for place or person, and with moral natures undeveloped.

Instances of sexual perversion and exaggeration are shown in Plate IV. Sexual activity is as great in prison life as without ; and in the case of adolescents few causes more markedly depress the nervous system than sexual gratification by manual means. City and country morals are about upon a par. The difference between the urban and rural youth is not one of intent ; but sexual excitement in the former finds expression in natural, although immoral, channels, and in the latter more generally through perverted means. Both in prison occupy a common plane. The sexual wave is generally recurring or periodic, and characterized by objective and subjective physical phenomena. The recurring variety affects the nervous system, manifesting itself in irritability and unrest, and the periodic, continuing for days or weeks, like an alcoholic spree, induces organic depreciation and functional derangement. Some of the conditions induced are loss of appetite and weight, anemia, irregular and intermittent pulse, muscular pains, stiffness of the joints, cold and moist surface, mental depression, and in extreme cases a nervous explosion showing itself in transient mania. The recurring form may continue for years without exerting other than a transient depressing influence, or it may become habitual, the periodic assuming a chronic form and eventuating in fatuity and dementia. Save in exceptional cases, admonition and advice are of no avail and mechanical measures, useless. The gymnasium affords as satisfactory a means of disposal of this class of cases as has yet been suggested. The expenditure of nervous energy in exercise and training, the stimulating influences of healthy competition, bathing, and the induction of fatigue within physiological limits, tend to diminish erotic desires and produce a better man. It has not been found that physical improvement and approximation to a better type of man brings into prominence brutish traits, but, on the contrary, produces rest in the troubled centres of the brain.

Front, lateral, and back views of four men are given showing appearances before and after treatment, also a table of measurements for purposes of comparison. Selection in every case was for physical conditions.



Plate V

Nº 13243 - Age 21 - Condition at time of entering Class of Physical Culture.

Plate VI



Nº 13243 - Condition after Six Months of Physical Training.

Plate VII

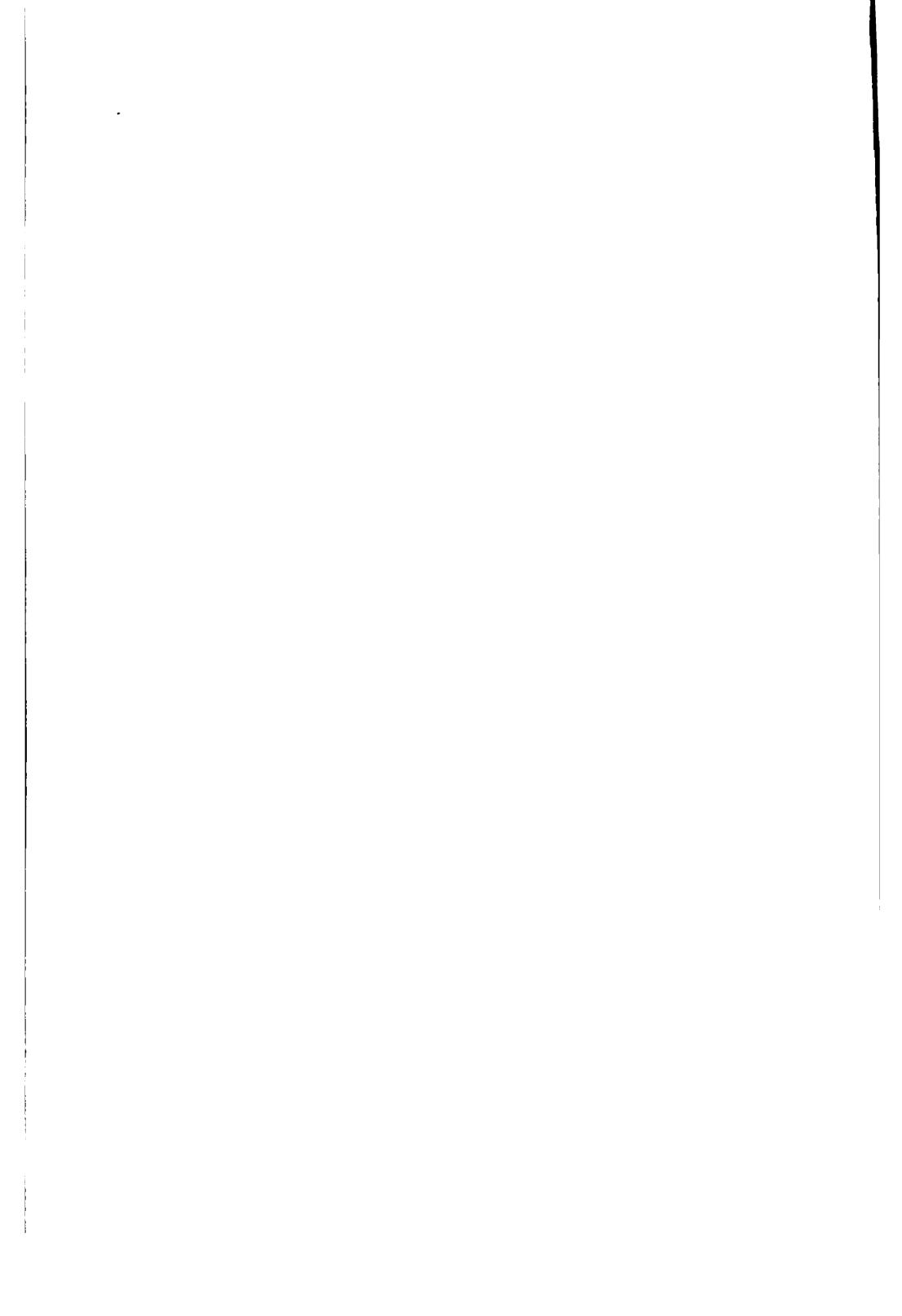


No. 14140 - Age 16 - Condition at time of arrival.

Plate VIII



Nº 14140 - Condition after Three Months of Physical Development.



PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

No. 13,243, once insane, inclined to obesity. He was as heavy mentally as physically. The improvement wrought is well shown in the reduction of adipose tissue and the increased muscular power conferred. Organic life was quickened and inertia of voluntary parts overcome. He has since been discharged upon parole.

Table showing improvement made by No. 13,243.

(Capacity of lungs is given in litres. All other measurements are in millimetres.

Twenty-five and four-tenths (25.4) millimetres equal one inch; 2.20 pounds equal one kilogram; .61 cubic inches equal one liter.)

	Jan. 6, 1891.	Aug. 27, 1891.		Jan. 6, 1891.	Aug. 27, 1891.
Weight,	85.2	69.1	Girth, L. Elbow,	290	272
Height,	1662	1665	" R. Forearm,	300	286
" Sitting.	917	910	" L. Forearm,	310	292
" Knee,	400	405	" R. Wrist,	185	178
" Pubes,	791	795	" L. Wrist,	190	178
" Navel,	963	963	Depth, Chest,	247	226
" Sternum,	1359	1352	" Abdomen,	257	194
Girth, Head,	570	562	Breadth, Head,	152	152
" Neck,	400	375	" Neck,	129	118
" Chest,	1070	970	" Shoulders,	393	386
" Chest, Full,	1120	1030	" Waist,	314	266
" Ninth Rib,	965	890	" Hips,	374	348
" Ninth Rib, Full,	980	945	" Nipples,	223	206
" Belly,	948	800	Length, R. Sh'd'r Elb.	380	370
" Hips,	1060	945	" L. Sh'd'r Elb.	370	368
" R. Thigh,	620	553	" R. Elb. Tip,	464	457
" L. Thigh,	630	560	" L. Elb. Tip,	464	457
" R. Knee,	410	380	" R. Foot,	275	273
" L. Knee,	400	390	" L. Foot,	275	273
" R. Calf,	415	392	Hor. Length,	1684	1684
" L. Calf,	415	392	Stretch of Arms,	1745	1745
" R. Ankle,	250	235	Capacity of Lungs,	2.4	3.4
" L. Ankle,	250	232	Strength, Back,	90	128
" R. Instep,	265	260	" Legs,	120	172
" L. Instep,	270	260	Chest,	32	40
" Upper Arm R.	380	348	" Arm, Dips,	1	7
" Upper Arm L.	380	348	R. Forearm,	22	30
" R. Elbow,	280	265	L. Forearm,	20	29

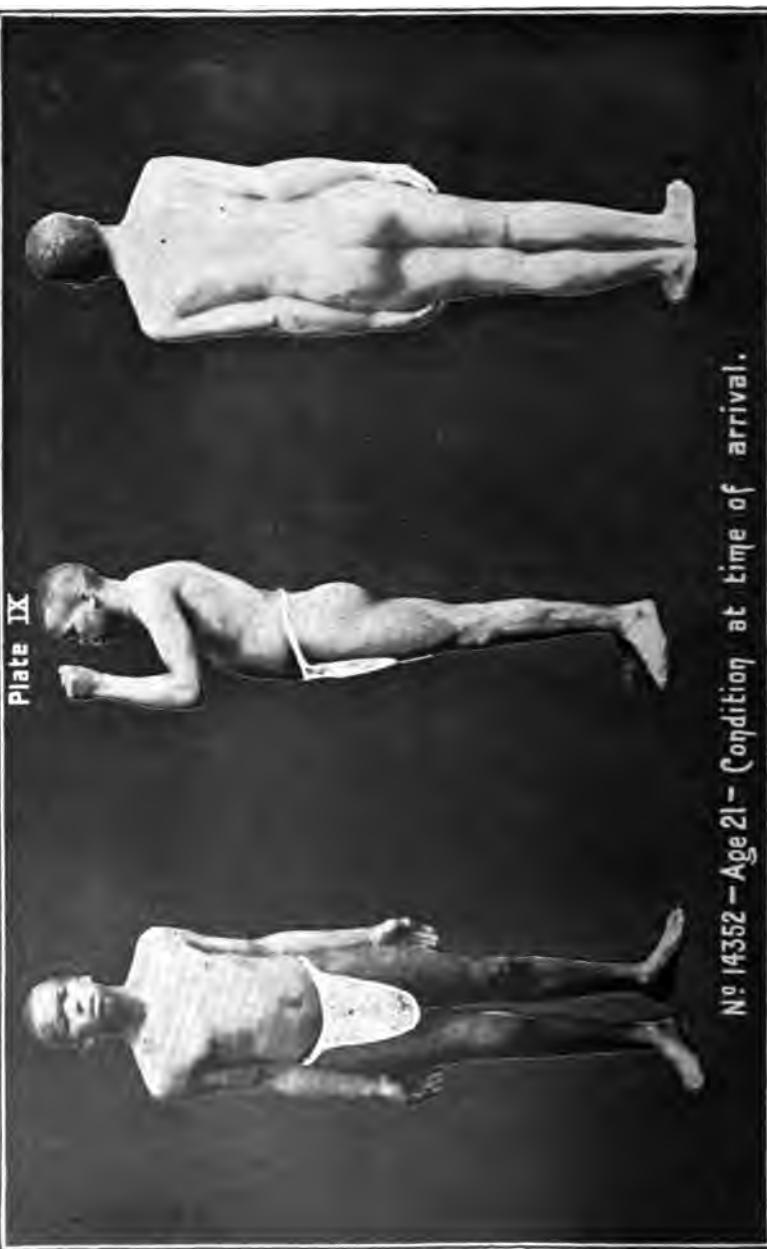
NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

No. 14,140 was greatly reduced physically, an instance of malnutrition without specific lesion. He was anemic, with feeble circulation and shortness of breath, and in a state of general deterioration. Systematized work with the stimulation afforded by the bath and rubbing increased his weight 13 lbs. in three months, and changed him from a puny weakling to a mischievous boy full of life. From the time of his discharge he has been in good health and at the present time is a proficient wood-turner. This is a case in which the gymnasium was a substitute for the hospital.

Table showing improvement made by No. 14,140.

	May 7, 1891.	Aug. 28, 1891.		May 7, 1891.	Aug. 28, 1891.
Weight.	37.6	43.7	Girth, L. Elbow,	211	235
Height,	1503	1515	" R. Forearm,	211	230
" Sitting,	787	796	" L. Forearm,	211	232
" Knee,	401	401	" R. Wrist,	152	160
" Pubes,	753	764	" L. Wrist,	147	160
" Navel,	912	916	Depth, Chest,	181	190
" Sternum,	1215	1220	" Abdomen,	184	168
Girth, Head,	528	533	Breadth, Head,	148	151
" Neck,	305	320	" Neck,	98	105
" Chest,	700	770	" Shoulders,	324	327
" Chest, Full,	733	822	" Waist,	221	230
" Ninth Rib,	690	720	" Hips,	277	285
" Ninth Rib, Full,	720	785	" Nipples,	156	171
" Belly,	670	685	Length, R. Sh'd'r Elb.	321	329
" Hips,	730	770	" L. Sh'd'r Elb.	320	327
" R. Thigh,	370	444	" R. Elb. Tip,	410	414
" L. Thigh,	380	444	" L. Elb. Tip,	400	412
" R. Knee,	320	340	" R. Foot,	241	244
" L. Knee,	320	340	" L. Foot,	241	243
" R. Calf,	285	312	Hor. Length,	1516	1530
" L. Calf,	290	312	Stretch of Arms,	1530	1558
" R. Ankle,	188	200	Capacity of Lungs,	1.6	2
" L. Ankle,	188	200	Strength, Back,	70	102
" R. Instep,	230	230	" Legs,	75	148
" L. Instep,	230	233	" Chest,	7	22
" Upper Arm R.	220	270	" U. Arm, Dips,	0	11
" Upper Arm L.	210	267	" R. Forearm,	16	22
" R. Elbow,	221	235	" L. Forearm,	16	22

Plate IX



Nº 14352 - Age 21 - Condition at time of arrival.

Plate X



No. 14352 — Condition after Six Months of Physical Reparation.

Plate XI

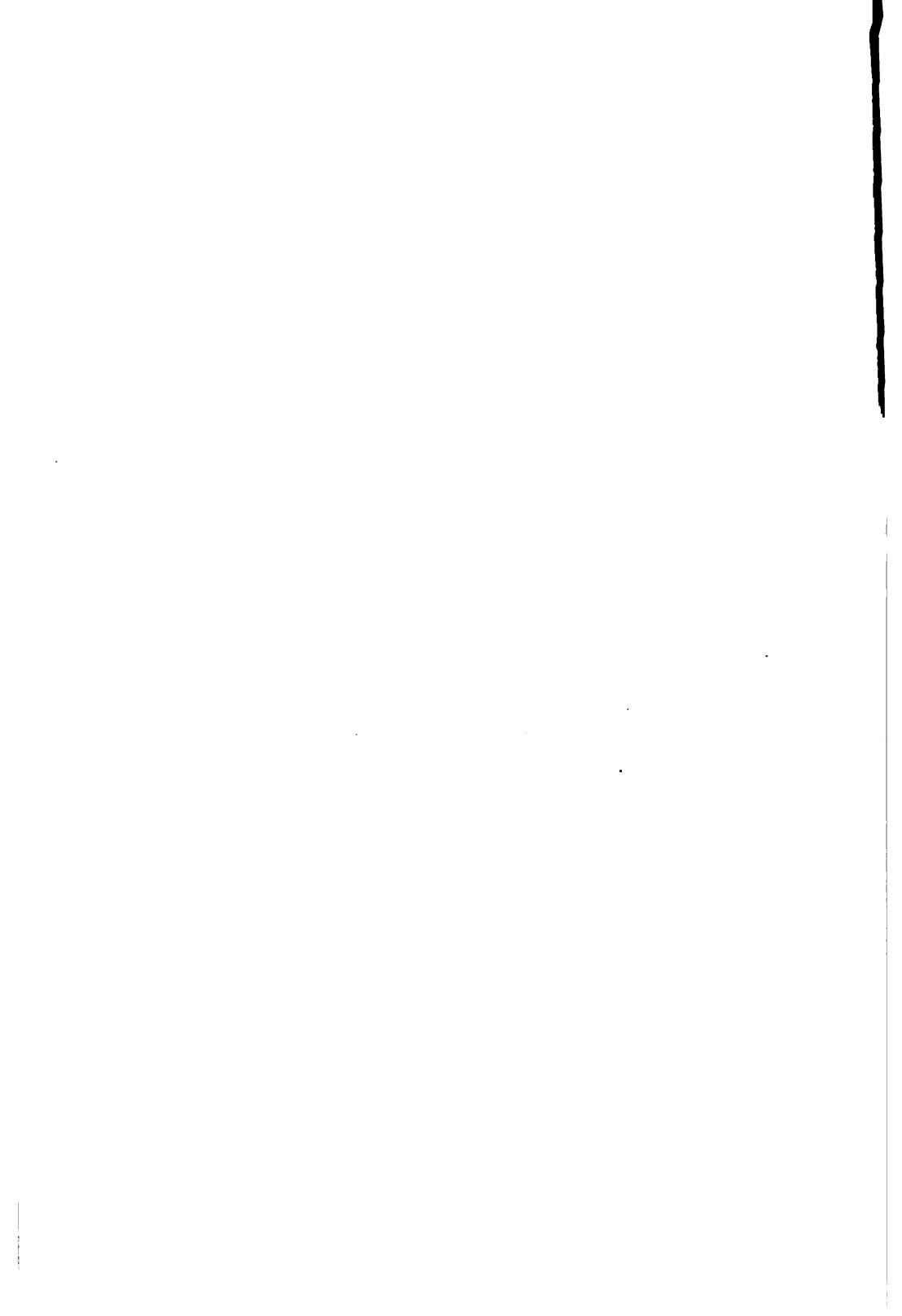


N^o 14004 - Age 21 - Condition at time of arrival.

Plate XII



N° 14004 - Condition after Six Months of Physical Development.



PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

No. 14,352 was selected to overcome a swollen and stiff knee resulting from a punctured wound and subsequent abscess. He was fairly nourished but crippled from inability to use the knee. The original appearance of the swollen joint is well shown in Plate X., and presents a striking contrast to its fellow.

Table showing improvement made by No. 14,352.

	Oct. 19, March 19.		Oct. 19, March 19.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Weight,	65.3	72.	Girth, L. Elbow,	265 282
Height,	1720	1724	" R. Forearm,	280 296
" Sitting,	910	918	" L. Forearm,	260 289
" Knee,	450	456	" R. Wrist,	182 182
" Pubes,	848	853	" L. Wrist,	180 180
" Navel,	1016	1014	Depth, Chest,	198 198
" Sternum,	1393	1393	" Abdomen,	210 203
Girth, Head,	585	590	Breadth, Head,	160 164
" Neck,	380	380	" Neck,	118 125
" Chest,	900	920	" Shoulders,	390 407
" Chest, Full,	940	995	" Waist,	264 256
" Ninth Rib,	830	826	" Hips,	316 327
" Ninth Rib, Full,	890	890	" Nipples,	187 198
" Belly,	780	778	Length, R. Sh'd'r Elb.	388 390
" Hips,	880	900	" L. Sh'd'r Elb.	390 392
" R. Thigh,	490	517	" R. Elb. Tip.	482 483
" L. Thigh,	550	560	" L. Elb. Tip.	481 483
" R. Knee,	400	384	" R. Foot,	264 266
" L. Knee,	370	380	" L. Foot,	264 266
" R. Calf,	333	348	Hor. Length,	1730 1744
" L. Calf,	340	350	Stretch of Arms,	1825 1837
" R. Ankle,	217	220	Capacity of Lungs,	3.7 3.9
" L. Ankle,	218	220	Strength, Back,	150 220
" R. Instep,	260	260	" Legs,	?
" L. Instep,	268	267	" Chest,	33 56
" Upper Arm R.	330	375	" U. Arm, Dips,	3 12
" Upper Arm L.	308	345	" R. Forearm,	48 54
" R. Elbow,	290	290	" L. Forearm,	48 52

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

No. 14,004 was a case of serous effusion in the cavity of the right chest, following epidemic influenza. After the withdrawal of the fluid, and when able to be about, he was placed in the gymnasium. His progress there, though slow, was continuous and compared favorably with many cases of prolonged convalescence after uncomplicated influenza.

Table showing improvement made by No. 14,004.

	June 17. 1891.	Jan. 2, 1892.		June 17. 1891.	Jan. 2. 1892.
Weight,	60.7	67.8	Girth, L. Elbow,	255	260
Height,	1823	1826	" R. Forearm,	250	260
" Sitting.	920	930	" L. Forearm,	250	265
" Knee,	511	520	" R. Wrist,	170	173
" Pubes,	962	958	" L. Wrist,	170	168
" Navel,	1125	1137	Depth, Chest,	207	211
" Sternum,	1500	1505	" Abdomen,	150	170
Girth, Head,	566	580	Breadth, Head,	158	158
" Neck,	342	353	" Neck,	106	112
" Chest,	910	935	" Shoulders,	400	400
" Chest, Full,	952	1000	" Waist,	265	274
" Ninth Rib,	800	860	" Hips,	332	331
" Ninth Rib, Full,	858	907	" Nipples,	195	206
" Belly,	715	755	Length, R. Sh'd'r Elb.	400	402
" Hips,	860	910	" L. Sh'd'r Elb.	395	392
" R. Thigh,	485	540	" R. Elb. Tip.	501	503
" L. Thigh,	480	530	" L. Elb. Tip.	493	394
" R. Knee,	355	362	" R. Foot,	280	280
" L. Knee,	355	360	" L. Foot,	283	280
" R. Calf,	315	338	Hor. Length,	1840	1840
" L. Calf,	330	345	Stretch of Arms,	1886	1895
" R. Ankle,	228	226	Capacity of Lungs,	3.3	4
" L. Ankle,	222	226	Strength, Back,	108	160
" R. Instep.	265	260	" Legs,	132	247
" L. Instep,	260	260	" Chest,	23	44
" Upper Arm R.	285	320	" U. Arm. Dips,	4	12
" Upper Arm L.	274	302	" R. Forearm.	29	44
" R. Elbow,	255	265	" L. Forearm,	31	38

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Most of the men were of inferior stature, small-boned, and indifferently nourished. For the reason that they existed prior to and at the time of commitment, these conditions cannot in part be charged to the effects of prison life. Certain effeminate traits—in facial lines, soft and low voice, and diminished growth of hair in axillary and pubic regions—appear. If certain ones were clothed in more attractive dress than the severely plain prison garb, they would pass for artless and guileless boys, among confiding and unsuspecting people. At the plastic age, crime cannot be clearly read upon the face. Numerous examples of gynecomastia have occurred, ranging from a rounded development of bust and prominent nipple surrounded by a deeply pigmented areola to well defined mammary glands that have periodic seasons of congestion and attempts at functional activity. In one instance there was well marked glandular secretion. Through stimulation and suggestion, sexual activity was manifest in many at an early age, and, without attempt at repression and control, entered into their daily life as a hygienic function and a pleasure; or the sexual sense being perverted became exaggerated and pathological sexuality ensued. Within a year two pederasts for hire were noted, one of whom is at present insane.

The cutaneous in common with other systems improperly performed its part. The skin is dry and harsh with tactile power impaired. Acne as a reflection upon personal hygiene is the most common lesion, and present in all its stages, from papules to disfiguring induration.

The facial and cranial asymmetries of criminals have been noted by observers. If sought for they will be found to exist in most individuals; but, as a matter of fact, are more pronounced in defective classes and brought into greater prominence by cropping the hair and beard. In talking or giving expression to the emotions, an unequal contraction of the muscles of the two sides of the face is common, presenting the appearance seen in mild cases of facial paralysis.

Waves of ascending nerve currents are frequently witnessed, manifesting themselves in passing destructive tendencies, irritability and sulks, or an unexpected and unprovoked assault upon a fellow prisoner may result from accumulated nervous

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

energy. Changes in manner and appearance convey to the trained observer, days in advance, the approach of a nervous storm, and in extreme cases afford an opportunity to confine the subject, that the attack may be modified and shortened. These nervous storms are of common occurrence but happen with greater frequency in early spring and fall.

The moral nature is warped and blunted. In most instances no regret is experienced for the commission of a crime. In the case of violence, it is for purposes of revenge and to right a real or fancied wrong, or to minister to lust ; and in any event, the end sought or attained justifies the means. The boys were not thieves for purposes of gain and accumulation, but applied the proceeds of their crime to the satisfying of factitious wants, the gratification of sensuous pleasures, and to enable themselves to live without labor and in a manner beyond their station. It is a matter of little importance whether the party wronged be related by closest ties or be a total stranger. The only disgrace attaching to criminous acts is in detection which is an implied reflection of crudeness in the methods pursued.

By the opportunities it affords for close contact with and observation of the men, the gymnasium possesses advantages as a favorable place for studies in criminal anthropology—"the name [first used by Lombroso and others of the so-called Italian school] now generally given to that branch of morbid psychology which is concerned with the study of such physical and psychical peculiarities as may be found in criminals." Criminals are variously classified. The classification of Ferri is a clinical one and substantially as follows : (1) the criminal by passion ; (2) the occasional criminal ; (3) the habitual or professional criminal ; (4) the instinctive criminal ; (5) the insane criminal. Tyndall arranges them thus : (1) criminals of occasion [accident], but essentially of sound morals ; (2) criminals of the plastic type, that is, who can be readily moulded for either good or evil ; (3) incorrigible criminals. Professor Benedikt's classification is upon a pathological basis.

Crime, as a moral affection, is hereditary and acquired, and presents itself in an acute or chronic form. The causes of criminous conduct reside within the individual or pertain to his environment, using the term in its broadest psychological sense—the whole of

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

the circumstances that act upon the individual or that he can act upon. In addition to the above there are three factors—biological, cosmic, and social.

The biological rests upon anatomical, physiological and psychological peculiarities which may be hereditary, due to accidents at birth involving head and brain, or the results of morbid processes, as disease. Some, using the word in its literal sense and losing sight of the fact that degeneracies of parents may be modified by transmission, object to heredity being considered a crime-cause in cases where criminous tendencies are absent in the parents. Parents may at times fail in impressing a child with marks of its origin, yet the same child may possess to a marked degree traits and peculiarities that were characteristic of its remote antecedents. Depressing conditions in the parents at the time of the union of the germinal elements may manifest themselves in varied form in the offspring. The syphilitic and inebriate will transmit their vices which in turn may become modified in their progeny, finally finding expression in collateral degeneracies, as idiocy, lunacy, prostitution, and criminality. In addition may be mentioned : cerebral compression, due to prolonged or instrumental labor ; accidents at birth ; the epileptic state ; toxæmia of infectious diseases ; and the effect of drugs, as opium, chloral, the bromides, cocaine, quinine, etc., upon judgment and will-power.

The cosmic factor relates to the influences of the external inorganic world : atmospheric conditions ; influence of seasons, humidity, heat and cold ; the influence of drought and rain upon food-supply, inducing famine and disease.

The social has a relation to crime arising from economic disturbances, to acts originating in dissatisfaction with social means and standing, and unwillingness to assume certain moral obligations connected therewith, and to questionable methods in the acquisition of power and gain. Lacassagne pertinently remarks : "The social environment is the cultivation medium of criminality ; the criminal is the microbe, an element which only becomes important when it finds the medium which causes it to ferment."

The criminal by passion is occasionally encountered. He is not essentially possessed of anti-social traits or deficiency of

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

morals ; but, impatient at the law's delays, assumes to mete out justice where his interests are at stake or to visit with violence an injury done him. An avenger of family dishonor and a lad who steals the equivalent of wages wrongfully withheld are instances in point.

The occasional criminal constitutes the rank and file of commitments to the Reformatory. He may at first exhibit perverse traits of character in childhood—outbursts of temper and willfulness—and passing beyond the control of parental authority seek an environment calculated to repress his latent good and develop the evil phases of his nature ; or, possessing original weakness of organization and character, with a progressive decline of resistive power, he may succumb to opportunities. By a repetition of opportunities a habitude or criminous "second nature" is evolved that tends to the commission of crime "without any preceding consideration and arrangement of separate actions by a decided impulse of the will," and appears as the forerunner of the habitual or professional criminal, types of devolutionary change.

The instinctive criminal figures occasionally although constituting a small proportion of the prison population. His is a condition of exalted egoism accompanied by unusual development of sensuous impulses and an entire absence of self-inhibition. He is accounted morally insane when inclined to diabolism as evidenced by destructive traits, purposeless appropriation of property, gratification in the infliction of cruelties upon his fellows and the lower animals, and deriving intense delight with sexual exaltation from acts of violence involving maiming and the sight of blood.

The insane criminal, that is, one mentally deranged prior to the commission of the criminous act that brought him in conflict with the law, is related only incidentally to criminal anthropology.





REFORMATORY methods for the treatment of criminals have been the object of much attention in recent years. But there have appeared so many misguided writers, wont to inflict upon a patiently suffering public the tale of their illusions in the matter, that it seems opportune to attempt to establish here a clearer idea of the routine of reformatory life at Elmira and of the methods that characterize its functions. Several authors, admirable for their literary ability and imaginative powers, more than for their knowledge of the subject, have rendered descriptions that would lead the reader to conceive a reformatory as an institution specially adapted to the conveniences and recreation of the youthful law-breakers confined within its walls, while others have commented in strong terms upon the severity of the treatment applied to prisoners. It is perhaps not surprising that



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

opinions should be so varied when one considers that the writers who thus dissent in the magazines have, as a rule, never set foot in the institution the practical workings of which they are endeavoring to explain to others. For their information, they depend upon the unreliable comments of other writers, or upon disconnected phrases gleaned from annual reports of the reformatory, giving to the matter, in many cases, an appearance entirely different from that which it really presented ; or else certain happenings of a year were condensed to read as of daily occurrence. To correct any false impression that may have been conveyed by such writers and to furnish to those interested an exact idea of the reformatory routine, these facts are presented.

HOW RECRUITED.

The majority of Reformatory inmates are recruited from New York City whence they are sentenced from the Court of General



Sessions. The law requires that to be eligible to the reformatory a prisoner must be between sixteen and thirty years of age and

THE PRISONER

must not be known as a recidivist. "The appearance of a prisoner at the bar of justice often influences the magistrate in determining the sentence, but more dependence is placed upon the statements of witnesses who testify to the young man's character and upon the assurances and prayers of parents or friends who implore the



judge to save the culprit from the ignominy and utter disgrace of a term in state prison. While awaiting trial in the city prisons, the younger criminals not infrequently obtain from old offenders with whom they become more or less acquainted a somewhat exaggerated and fanciful idea of the workings of the reformatory, and by the time they are arraigned at the bar of General Sessions, many are often thoroughly frightened and beg to be sent to one of the state prisons rather than to the reformatory. Appeals of this kind are sometimes considered but are more frequently disregarded."* The indeterminateness of the sentence to the reformatory is naturally distasteful to the majority of the convicted criminals awaiting sentence. The possible length of his stay at the reformatory being the maximum period of imprisonment provided by law for the offence of which he has been found guilty,

**The Summary*, July 24, 1892.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

the youthful offender generally prefers a term in state prison, to which he would be sentenced most likely for the minimum time fixed by the code, irrespective of the consideration of the usual "good time" reduction, and where he would know precisely the length of the detention upon which depends his freedom. Young men convicted of more serious crimes, involving a possible penalty of ten years or longer, usually wish to be sent to the reformatory, expecting in this manner to obtain their release more rapidly, while again there are others who feel keenly the shame of a sentence to state prison and prefer the reformatory to what they consider a more degrading imprisonment.

HOW INITIATED.

When arrived at the reformatory, the prisoner is immediately shown the way to the bath-room, where he is



divested of all his clothing, his hair is cropped short and face clean shaved, and he receives a thorough cleansing; after undergoing the usual ordeal of inspection and measurements for

THE PRISONER

registration and identifying purposes, he is presented with the regular neutral grade uniform and assigned to a cell. In addition to clothing and undergarments he is furnished upon his arrival with an extra pair of working trousers, a shoe brush with blacking, hair brush and comb, tooth brush, cake of soap, needle and thread, tin water cup and basin. The morning after arrival, an interview with the General Superintendent takes place. The main object of this private audience is to ascertain the special causes of each individual's crime, for the purpose of determining the treatment to be pursued, experimentally at first, in order to effect a cure. The points gathered at this interview are the names and addresses of parents and relatives, the prisoner's antecedents including the condition of his ancestors, whether criminal, insane, epileptic, intemperate or illiterate, their means and manner of living, and his relation toward them; his own history, comprising an account of previous wrong-doings, the character of his associations, the nature of his home life, his religion, mental attainments, trade relations, and physical type and condition, also the trade he would like to follow and for which he thinks himself more especially adapted. Then other questions are put and answers sought, upon which the General Superintendent usually relies as fair indicators of character, and a certain standard, more or less approximate, is determined under the quantities of sensitiveness and moral susceptibility. A treatment is then prescribed, subject to any variations that may be found advisable as the treatment progresses. When all the arrivals of one day have thus been accorded audience, which ordinarily lasts in each case some twenty minutes, they are assembled in the management's office, where the rules and methods of the institution are fully explained to them by the General Superintendent, in person: this instruction lasts another half hour. The school secretary then carefully examines each man, and, after ascertaining his mental attainments, grades him in the School of Letters. Later on, the physician ascertains the condition of those impaired in health or body, and assigns to the physical culture class all men who require hygienic treatment; the others, a large majority by far, generally exceeding ninety per cent. of the number received, are assigned to the "military."

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

IN THE "AWKWARD SQUAD."

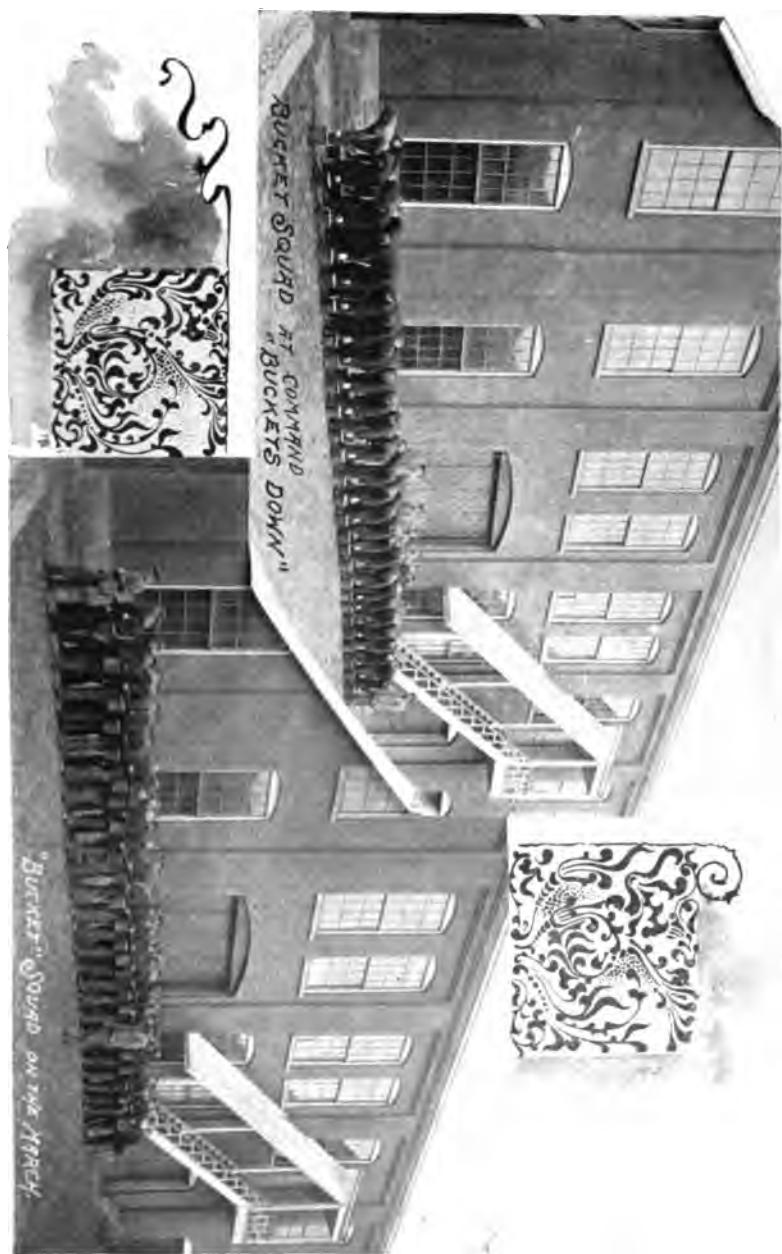
The first two weeks of a cadet's life are usually found exceedingly severe. They are devoted almost without interruption to military training in the "awkward squad". One of the inmates thus expresses himself:

"On Tuesday morning, we were called down to the store-room where "a pair of heavy shoes was presented to each man, with a new belt and "buckle such as we had seen the others wear at 'military', in the "afternoons. I asked the storekeeper if I could have another handkerchief "for the one he gave me on arrival a few days before, when he informed me "that every man must wash his own handkerchief and military belt; when "they are worn out he replaces them. Thereupon we repaired to the "outer grounds where, under a scorching sun, we were taught by another "inmate how to march in step and execute right face and left face and right "dress and left dress with the precision of automatons. That morning we "were interviewed by the military instructor. After the few hours of our "preliminary exercises in the 'awkward squad', I had some misgiving with "respect to my physical capacity for enduring two weeks of this continuous "drill, and when the colonel remarked 'And if you feel tired and your "feet are sore and blistered, don't ask to be excused, for the doctor will "only laugh at you; you must accustom yourself to such things', I "experienced still greater apprehension. After three days of marching and "drilling, when the blisters did appear, as large as my thumb, and my feet "did ache and felt like blocks of lead, I recalled the colonel's words, and "reflecting upon the uselessness of any appeal to the physician, I "resolutely slipped on my heavy shoes, not without a cry of pain, and "went out into the hot sun with the others, trudging and drudging and "drilling all day long. * * * By this time the skin was commencing to peel "from my forehead and face under the merciless action of the sun, but I "soon became accustomed to these slight physical discomforts and after a "while the blisters began to harden, and I scarcely heeded the fatigue any "more. Two weeks later, I was graduated from the 'awkward squad' and "assigned to a regular company and became lost among the great army of "reformatory 'soldiers.' "

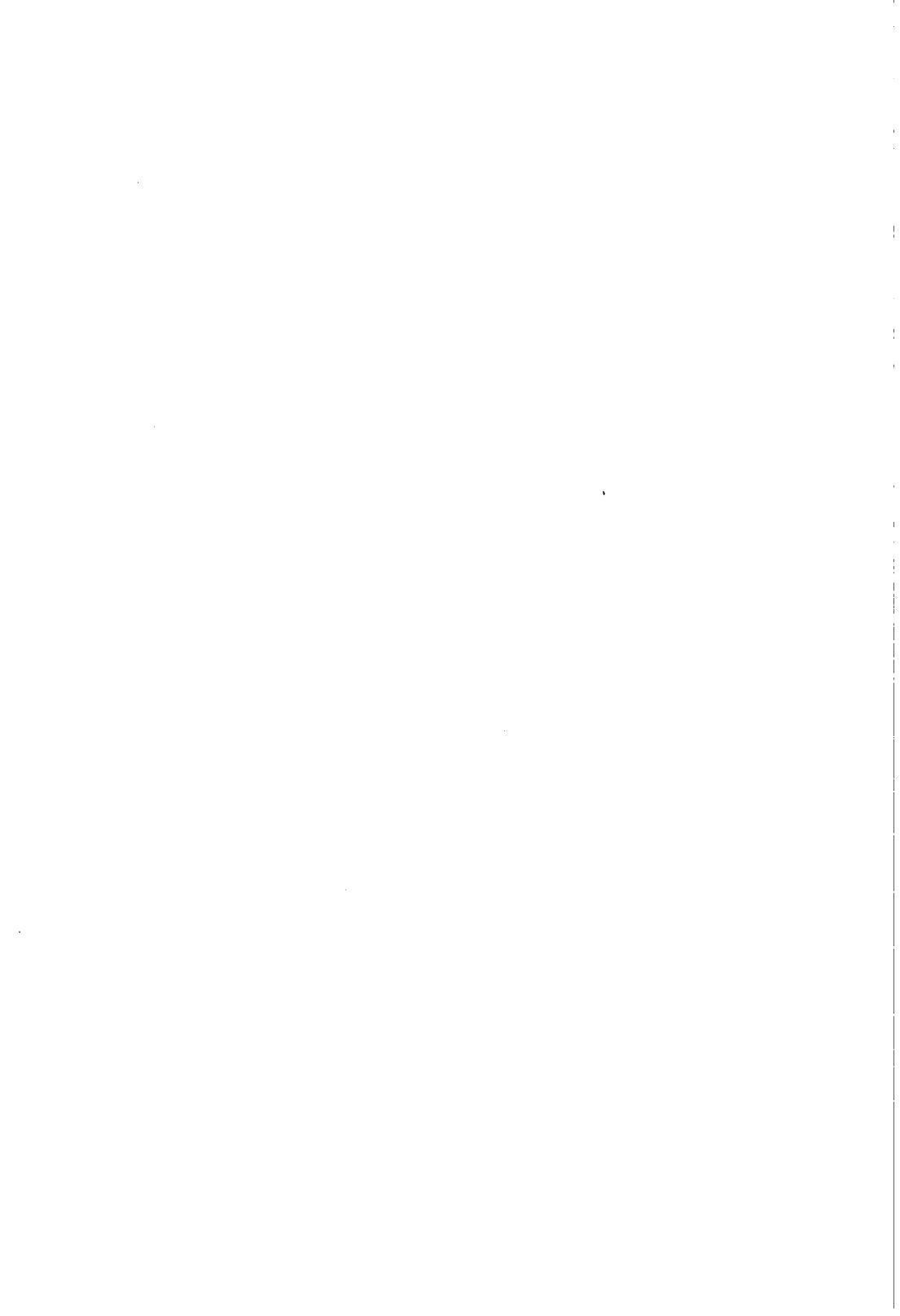
DAILY ROUTINE.

The daily routine of reformatory life is as follows:—

At 5:45, the morning call is sounded for the men to arise and dress; breakfast is served at 6:00 o'clock and half an hour later



"BUCKETS" SQUAD ON THE MARCH



THE PRISONER

beds must be made and cells cleaned ; at 6:45 the cell doors are unlocked and the prisoners assemble in squads to carry their buckets to the air galleries and gain their respective shops. Work commences at 7:00 ; at noon, the whistle sounds for dinner. During the afternoon, on regular days, work is resumed in the shops at one o'clock and continues until 4:00. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, the entire afternoon is devoted to military drill. Every secular afternoon at 4:15, dress-parade takes place ; it lasts until 5:00, when supper is served. At seven o'clock, manual and mental training is provided ; these sessions usually last until 8:30 ; certain classes sit until 9:00. At 9:30, "taps" are sounded and the men retire for the night ; those who for important reasons are provided with "late light" permits may continue to burn their lights until 11:00.

The Sunday schedule is somewhat different ; it is given below :—

- 6:45 A. M. . . . Reveille.
- 7:00 A. M. . . . Breakfast.
- 8:30 A. M. . . . Military inspection.
- 9:30 A. M. . . . Religious services of various denominations
(ministrations and attendance voluntary).
- 10:45 A. M. . . . Course of lectures on "Nature" studies
(lower school division).
- 12:30 P. M. . . . Dinner.
- 3:00 P. M. . . . Session of class in Practical Ethics (higher
school division).
- 5:00 P. M. . . . Supper.
- 7:00 P. M. . . . Lecture (entire population).
- 9:00 P. M. . . . Tattoo.
- 9:30 P. M. . . . Taps.

As the routine of reformatory life varies in its details with the individual grading of each inmate, an explanation of the manner and method of classification seems in order.

There are three divisional grades : upper first or probationary, lower first or neutral, and second or convict, assignments to all of which are made in a methodic manner according to a well regulated disciplinary system of " reports."

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

SYSTEM OF "REPORTS".

The disciplinary organization is based entirely upon a military reporting system. All officers and guards are provided with small printed blanks, termed reports ; upon these the entire discipline of the institution is founded. The reports are practically fine-notices, upon which are printed the various offenses for which the fine may be imposed, with space for the name of the offender and for that of the reporting officer. The amount of the fine, ranging from fifteen cents to nine dollars, is indicated by the color of the report. To report an inmate under his charge, the officer fills out one of these slips with the name of the offender and checks off the offense or offenses for which the fine is imposed, stating the



circumstances in full. At the close of the day, all the reports of each officer are enclosed in an envelope which is subsequently sealed and delivered into the colonel's letter-box. The following morning, all these slips are carefully looked over by the colonel

THE PRISONER

who, after determining provisionally the amount of fine which should be imposed, hands them in to the disciplinary office, where they are entered in the conduct ledgers, and smaller duplicate memoranda written out with the offense checked and circumstances detailed, but with the reporting officer's name omitted ; these duplicate reports, which correspond in color with the originals, are delivered in the evening to the offending inmates, while the originals are docketed and filed. When a prisoner receives a report which he considers unmerited, he is at liberty to deny it and return it to the General Superintendent. After a thorough investigation, the latter personally endorses the report "cancelled" or "stands". In the former case, notification of the cancellation is given in a regular manner ; in the latter event, the report is returned. Whenever a report is denied for fraudulent motives, and the fact is established, another, of one dollar, is added for untruthfulness. For serious breaches, or whenever an inmate continues to appeal from judgment once rendered, a court-martial is assembled, consisting generally of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and two majors of the regiment, and the matter is more thoroughly sifted. Before the court-martial, the prisoner is allowed to produce any witnesses he wishes to call to the stand : the full proceedings are reported by a stenographer and copies furnished to each member of the court, when, after mature deliberation, judgment is rendered a few days later, such decision being subject to the approval of the General Superintendent ; from the findings of this court, which sits usually on one case for two or three hours, there is rarely an appeal.

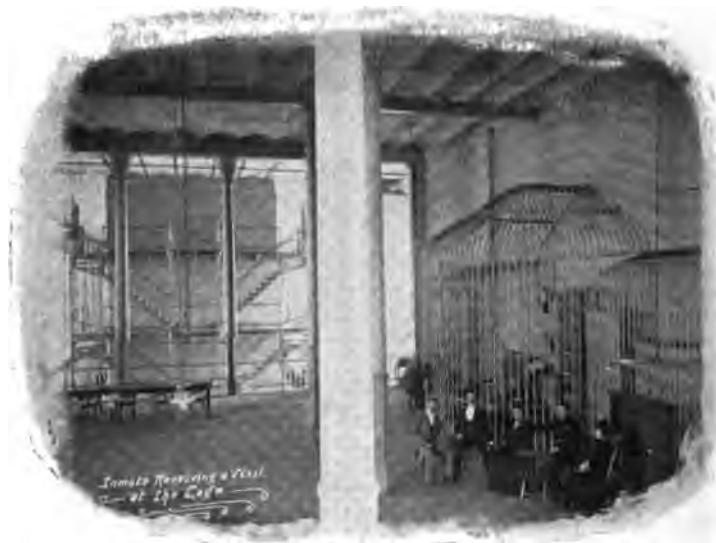
Labor reports, distinguished from conduct reports by their color, which is gray, are also imposed, for shortage of task, or any other deficiency or neglect in the workshops. A loss of one mark is entailed in conduct or labor for every complete dollar fined in either of these departments during the entire month. In school, a loss of one mark is sustained for every full twenty-five per cent. short of one hundred in that examination wherein the lowest percentage is obtained during the month. A perfect month is indicated by nine good marks which correspond to absence of all loss of marks for the month either in conduct, labor or school. For committing a theft, or for "crookedness" of any kind, a zero is imposed, which involves the loss of nine marks, thereby

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

annuling all credit of previous good conduct. A serious breach of discipline is punished in like manner by a "nine-dollar report", which is the heaviest fine imposed.

DISCIPLINARY.

Conduct enters largely into the various disciplinary considerations. As soon as an inmate loses a mark in conduct, his reports for the month are taken from the file and looked over



by the General Superintendent who also inquires into the accounts of previous months in the conduct ledger. If the record is clear and the mark is lost for continuous carelessness, the man is generally "reproved", that is, he receives a printed notice, above the General Superintendent's signature, cautioning him to be more careful. After a second imperfect month, he is usually warned to do better and notified to the effect that another month's bad record may cause his reduction in grade: that is the

THE PRISONER

"first call". If no improvement is apparent during the following month, another chance is generally offered in the shape of a "last call". After a fourth successive month of unimproved record, the culprit is ordinarily reduced to an inferior grade. In the convict grade, the path of the offender is not "strewn with roses." Loss of one mark brings him a notification that he must behave or suffer the consequences of his misconduct. With the reporting of three more offenses he is given a final warning. Further losses insure for him a personal interview with the General Superintendent ; if the latter observes no signs of repentance, nor desire to make an effort, but perceives only a moral lethargy that requires awakening, physical treatment is resorted to, in the form of "spanking", administered in every case by the General Superintendent, in person. Such treatment is always remedial, never retributive.

In these different considerations, less attention is paid to the absolute record of an inmate than to the improvement manifested, and to other individual circumstances peculiar to each prisoner. No positive rule is laid down in advance, and the nature of the treatment outlined upon the arrival of every man may vary at any time, from month to month, according to the character and aptitude manifested by the subject in the course of the application.

CLASSIFICATION.

Upon his arrival, the prisoner is placed in the neutral grade where he must earn six successive or nearly successive months of perfect record or, in default of this, of such improved record as the General Superintendent sees fit to exact, before he can reach the upper first or probationary grade. As already mentioned, three or four months of bad and unimproved record in either the probationary or neutral grade may entail a reduction to the grades respectively and immediately below. After degradation, all previous markings are virtually annulled, and an entirely new record must be made, with this difference, that whereas but three months of perfect behavior are exacted to secure restoration to the neutral grade after a first reduction to the convict grade, after a

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

second reduction it requires six months, and after a third reduction, one year.

Twice a year, Independence Day and Christmas, an exception is made for the benefit of second grade men and a temporary suspension of the rule ordered. Usually, one month in advance of the event, the General Superintendent publishes a proclamation in *The Summary*, somewhat as follows:—

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*By the General Superintendent:*

"TO MEMBERS OF THE SECOND GRADE, amnesty is hereby offered.

"With the sole exception of those too recently reduced for vile or dishonest conduct, all men belonging to this section, who earn perfect records during the month of June, will on the fourth day of July, the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, be advanced to the neutral grade and restored to all the privileges of that section. This offer is extended to all members of the second grade not especially excepted, however imperfect their previous record may be.

"BE it understood that this amnesty applies only to this single period and cannot be held as a precedent for any future occasion.

"Done at the New York State Reformatory this 29th day of

"May, in the year of our LORD

"1892, and of the establishment

"of the REFORMATORY the seventeenth."



UPPER FIRST OR PROBATIONARY GRADE.

This is the highest division and can only be reached after at least six months of perfect record in the lower first or neutral grade. At no time is there more than twenty-five per cent. of the entire population in this division. At this writing the count is 329, the entire population numbering 1394. Prisoners are released on parole from the probationary grade only. Four perfect months must be earned in this grade before a parole will be authorized by the board of managers, and two months of further good record are required before the conditional release is actually granted. A prisoner can obtain his release on parole from the probationary grade only after having secured, through the

THE PRISONER

intermediary of his friends or of the management, a satisfactory situation. To aid him in this undertaking, the institution provides such stationery and printed blanks as may be needed for purposes of corresponding. Whenever a situation is offered an inmate, the character of the prospective employer is investigated and, unless good faith is established, the prisoner is not allowed to depart. In conformity with the methods of reformatory treatment which consist in grading the advantages of inmates according to the probable proximity of their departure into free life, the upper first grade is attended with certain privileges denied other divisions. Inmates belonging to this grade are clothed in light blue uniforms and caps; they are allowed a "regulation" shirt of muslin once a week; they may wear their beards trimmed as they please and are entitled to a shave twice a week; they may receive letters and visits once a month and write as often to their parents; the cells are larger and the men "doubled up", two or three in one room; prisoners of the upper first grade may attain to all military distinctions; during military exercises, the privates are allowed to talk while at "rest". What is considered the greatest privilege of the probationary grade is the partaking of meals in the dining-room instead of eating in cells from ration pans. The dietary is also somewhat improved. The dining room tables are spread with white cloths and the men are provided with knives, forks, spoons, crockery,



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

salt, pepper, vinegar and mustard. The food without being fanciful is substantial and nourishing. Bread may be had in reasonable quantities. Tea or coffee is served at every meal, the latter being made from burnt bread crusts ground with coffee-beans. The morning regimen is usually hash, or at other times mashed red beans. For dinner, meat soup is served three times a week, once with potatoes or cabbage; a meat stew is dished out three other days and bean soup on another. The evening meal consists generally of a small pat of butter with a portion of fruit-sauce, either currant or apple, in addition to bread and tea. At these meals, the men are allowed to converse in moderated tones with one another after the signal is given to commence eating.

LOWER FIRST OR NEUTRAL GRADE.

This is the largest of the grades. At present it contains 593 inmates. Prisoners may be assigned to it in four different ways:



by original commitment, by reduction from the upper first or restoration from the second grade, and by violation of parole.

THE PRISONER

In this grade the prisoners are completely segregated and are prohibited at all times from communicating with one another. Their cells are much smaller than those of the upper first grade men. The bedsteads are made of iron and the mattresses are filled with straw. Their clothing is black with dark gray trousers. Inmates of the neutral grade are not allowed to wear a trimmed beard, but may be shaved once a week; they are permitted to receive a letter or a visit and to write home once every other month. No military distinction higher than the rank of second sergeant can be attained by members of this grade. Meals in the lower first grade are served in ration pans



and eaten in the cells. Every man is provided regularly with molasses, vinegar and salt, which articles he keeps in the cupboard of his cell. Bread is distributed in liberal quantities at the different meal hours. The diet is somewhat inferior to that of the upper first grade: the breakfast is the same—hash or beans; the supper consists of tea, bread and molasses, while the dinner is composed of meat-soup with potatoes or cabbage for one day of the week; for three other days there is stew, and for the

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

remaining three, soup ; coffee is served for dinner four times per week and every morning at breakfast.

SECOND OR CONVICT GRADE.

Reductions to this grade, which, on September 30, had a following of 472 men, are made usually from the neutral, but exceptionally from the probationary, grade. Restorations from the convict grade are had into the neutral only. Inmates of the second grade whose conduct shows no improvement after a reasonable time are temporarily classed as "incorrigible", and whenever the crowded condition of the reformatory makes a transfer of prisoners to other state penal institutions necessary, the incorrigibles are generally selected to depart. At the state prisons, transferred reformatory prisoners are obliged to serve out the remainder of their maximum sentence, less the usual "good time" allowed other prisoners. The treatment of men in the convict grade is calculated to make the offender taste to the very dregs the bitter part of prison life. The men are clothed in garments of bright red and wear their hair closely cropped. Their underclothing is of coarser texture and material than that of the neutral grade, and their cells are devoid of all furniture, i. e., table and chair, while the beds are without sheets, consisting only of blankets and mattress ; carpets are not allowed within second grade cells. In this grade, prisoners receive no visits or correspondence, nor are



THE PRISONER

they permitted to write to their families. They are deprived of the use of the reference library and are under stricter surveillance in the classes and shops. No military distinctions are accorded them. Neither is coffee or tea served with their meals, which in other respects consist of the same fare as that of the neutral grade.

GENERAL FACTS.

Upon entering the institution, every inmate is provided with a small pad and a pencil, by means of which he is enabled to communicate with the General Superintendent through letter-boxes established for that purpose and conveniently placed throughout the building. A separate day for each of the three grades is set apart every week by the General Superintendent for interviews with men who request an audience. The prisoners are not allowed to receive wearing apparel or books, or packages of any kind from friends without, excepting carpets, which may be sent to members of the two higher grades.

The buildings are lighted throughout by electricity, every cell being provided with a 10-candle power incandescent lamp. Heat is furnished by means of steam pipes. Body wear, towels, and bed clothing are changed once every week. Prisoners are required to make all small repairs to their clothing, sew on buttons, wash their handkerchiefs and military belts, keep their cells clean and in order and their cell doors washed. Miscellaneous literature, carefully selected, is distributed to inmates once every week, also a copy of the institutional newspaper, *The Summary*. A reference library is open for consultation by members of the two higher classes. Written examinations in every study are

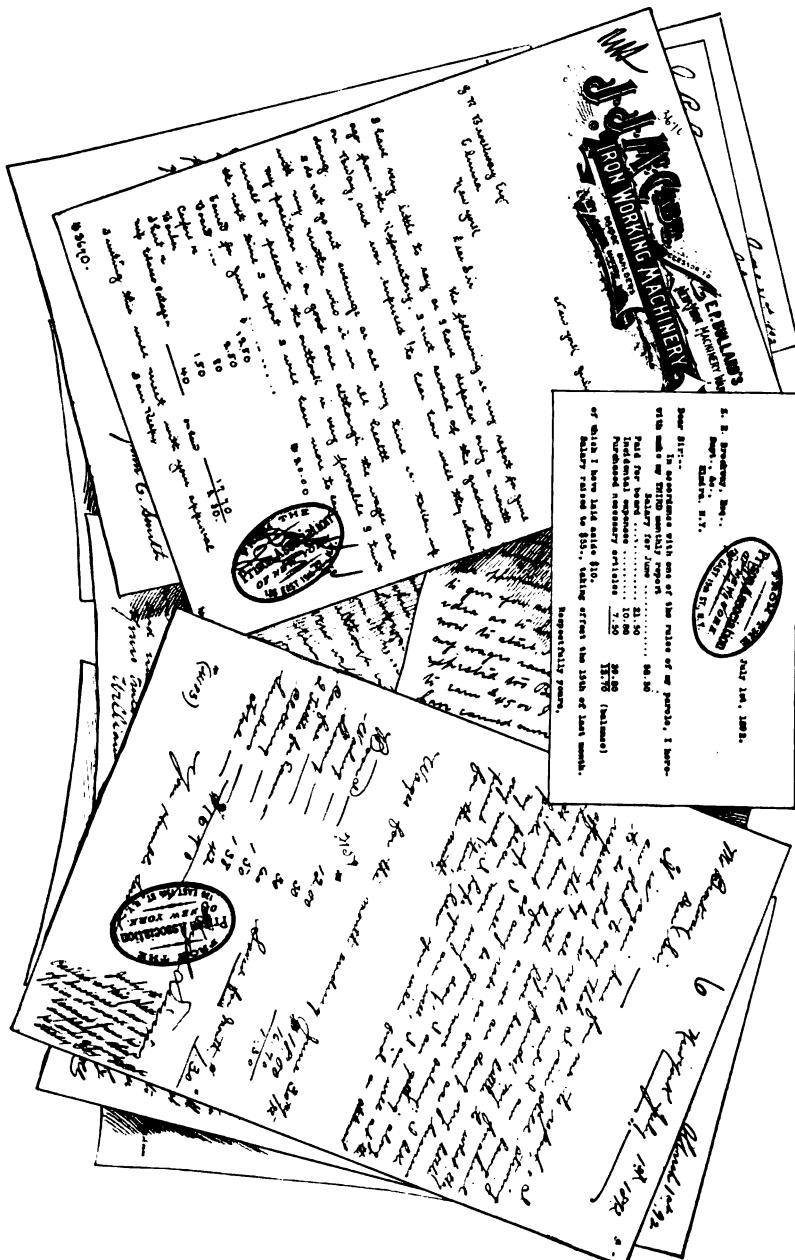


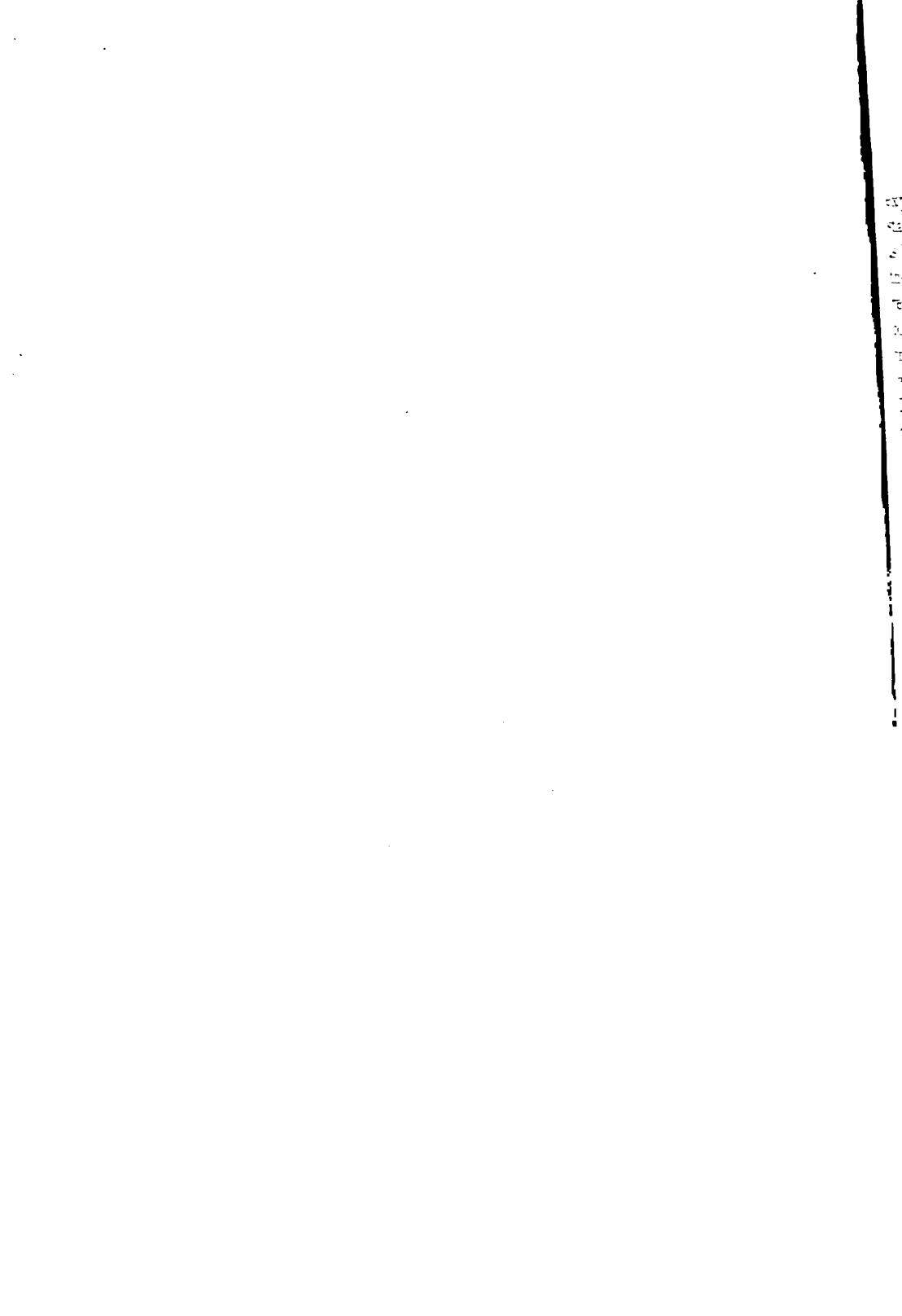
NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

undergone monthly, with the exception of ethics, examinations in which are held every other month. The physician makes his round of calls every morning, and the dentist once a month. The board of managers convenes quarterly to consider for parole purposes the records of prisoners, and once every month to award absolute releases among those paroled and to listen to any communications from inmates on personal or other matters.

THE PAROLE.

When an inmate obtains his release on parole he is provided with a new suit of clothes, and receives sufficient funds to reach his destination and pay his immediate expenses. An interview is then granted him by the General Superintendent who gives him some practical advice with respect to his duties, and presents him with his parole papers. This document practically permits him to go at liberty under certain conditions and restraints mentioned in the papers. Upon their release on parole, inmates are requested to "proceed directly to the place of employment" provided for them, and "there remain, if practicable, for at least six months" from the date of issuance of parole papers. When arrived at their destination, they must report to a guardian specially selected for the purpose—in most cases the New York Prison Association, otherwise some leading citizen of the town—furnishing particulars as to place of employment and of residence. They must also communicate with the General Superintendent announcing their arrival. Upon the first day of every month, for a period of six months or more, and until absolutely released by the managers, they must present themselves at the office of their temporary guardian and hand in a statement of their conduct, to be forwarded to the reformatory authorities. The account, duly certified by their employer, must state whether they have been "constantly under pay during the month, and if not, to furnish the reason therefor, and also make known the amounts of money they have





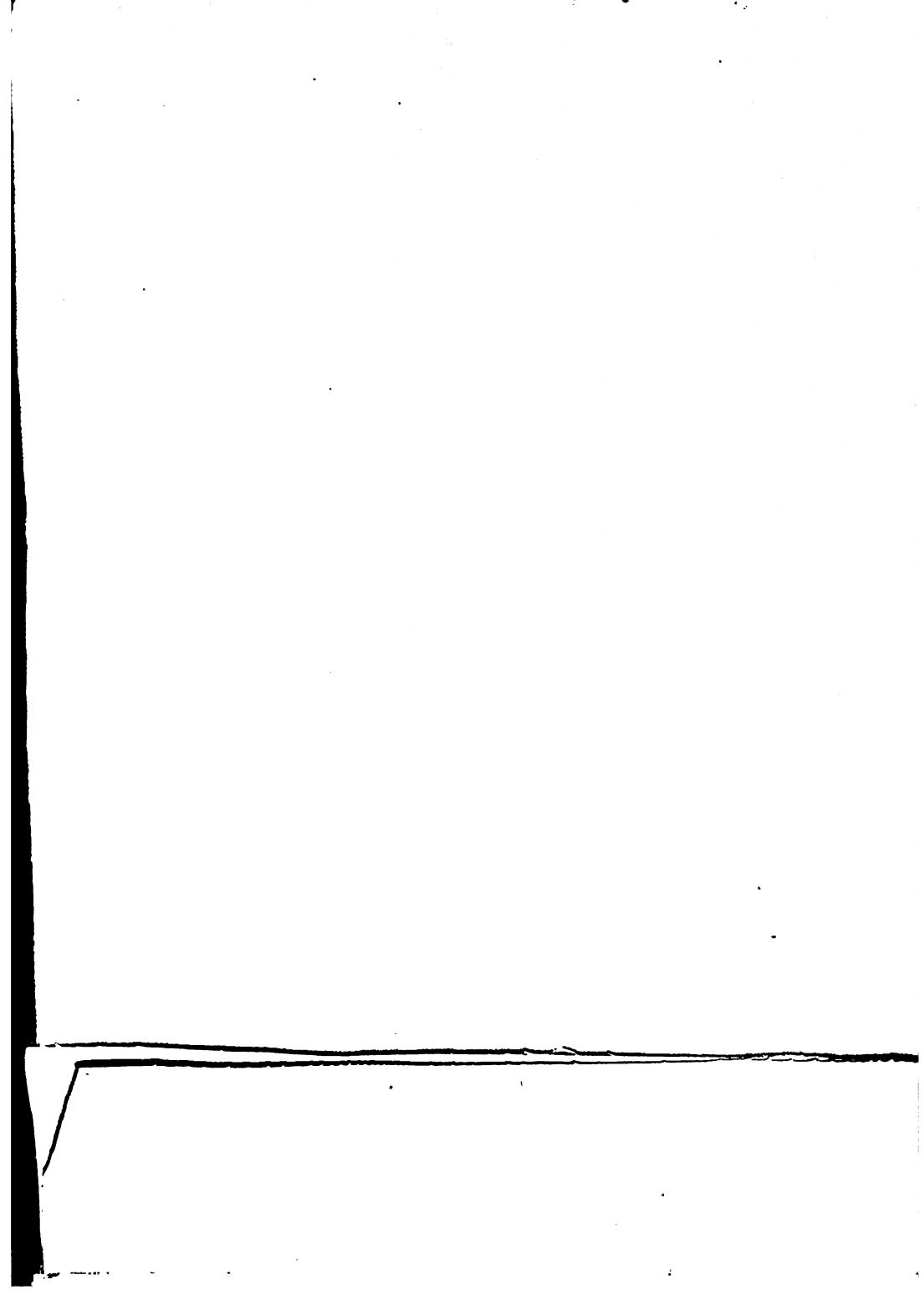
THE PRISONER

expended and laid aside", together with a "general and full statement of themselves and surroundings." A systematic record is kept of all men paroled from the institution, with minutes of their correspondence and of the guardian's private reports. Whenever an ex-prisoner, conditionally released, is found derelict in complying with the conditions of his parole, an investigation is set on foot, and if the reports are unsatisfactory, a warrant is issued for the apprehension and return of the delinquent. Paroled men who "through misfortune or inability" lose their position and voluntarily return to the institution with the advice and consent of the management are received as guests, awaiting the procurement of a new situation.





EEONLY alive as are its upholders to the incompleteness of its action, the modern reformatory system, though far from perfect in the attainment of its object and open yet to considerable improvement—dependent perhaps more on external legislative motives than upon any internal disciplinary causes—is most gratifying in its effects, as much on account of the good results it has produced in the past as of the great hopes it creates for the future. Since the establishment of the reformatory, an aggregate of five thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine young men, committed from the criminal courts, have been subjected to its treatment, and the numerous letters continually reaching the management from former inmates restored to citizenship, as well as from parents of ex-prisoners, without constituting absolute proof, bear witness, by reason of the average of things, to the good effects usually produced. Evidence of a more direct nature, although perhaps none the more conclusive, might be looked for in the lives of the men discharged from the institution as cured after a more or less lengthy sojourn under the indeterminate sentence system. The records of one hundred of these successively released on parole from October 1, 1891, the beginning of the fiscal year, have been compiled from the institutional biographical registers, regardless of choice or of any consideration other than numerical order of release, and various facts of interest connected with the lives of the men have been condensed into the tables following, and succinct sketches to be found further on, which will furnish a general idea of the value of the work performed in the institution.





RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

It will be remarked that much stress is laid upon the question of handicraft, trade, wages and savings. However foreign to the ideal of reformation and however vulgar in itself the subject of finances and material well-being may appear in a matter where it would seem that the moral alone should be at issue, it is nevertheless true that the success of reformatory measures depends to a great extent upon these practical questions.



What is reformation? As far as society's needs or interests are concerned, it is to make of an individual inimical to the peace and safety of the community a being in harmony with the great social work going on around him; and how is this harmoniousness to be expressed by the masses otherwise than by industrial co-action. Safety for society, with regard to an individual member, lies principally in a satisfied condition of such member, and this is usually procured by suitable industrial occupation. A criminal is generally one who, discontented with his lot—knowingly or unknowingly—is willing, or is willing only, to satisfy himself by irregular, unrecognized means, repudiated by the majority. He may therefore, as a rule, be reformed in two ways. Teach him satisfaction, or make him feel the odiousness of war with his fellow-men and with God. The latter course all alone is a most difficult one to pursue—fruitless it may be said—and it is really unconsciously followed in the operation of the former. Teach the criminal satisfaction: that is the great reform principle. That is why the question of trade and wages plays so important a rôle in the life of a prisoner undergoing reformatory treatment. The mental education is to further this purpose, both by the inculcation of commercial knowledge, with its value in dollars and cents, and by its

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

natural elevating tendency, cleansing the mind of sluggishness of action and perception, and brightening it for better purposes. The physical training has also an important place, aiding the bodily functions, so closely connected with the disposition and temper of the individual, also sharpening the nerves and strengthening the muscles, thereby conducing to their ease and endurance in the performance of industrial action, and, finally, laying a better foundation for the development of the mental faculties.



Of the hundred prisoners mentioned here, consecutively released on parole, after a more or less satisfactory passage at the reformatory, sixty-nine obtained their absolute release upon a trial of six or seven months of liberty, during which period they evidenced such willingness, application, and self-control, as to render them a fit part of society's constituency, and to entitle them to be considered as reformed, at least as in the measure of others in like position who had not passed a portion of their lives behind prison bars. Of the nine who ceased correspondence while on parole, it will be noticed that a large proportion were either residing in other States or provinces, or were gifted with but little mental education. Their failure to report may therefore be looked upon in a number of cases as manifestation of a spirit of carelessness and indifference due to their remoteness, or of unwillingness and apathy born of their ignorance, and of their natural inability for composition. Of the entire number, but nine were believed to have returned to criminal practices, and only five were brought back for violating the conditions of their release. The consideration of the different circumstances attending the arrival and departure of these hundred men will however furnish a more exact idea of their condition.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

1. No. 13,896 was received in March 1890, at the age of eighteen, on a charge of burglary entailing a possible maximum term of five years. His



father was addicted to strong drink ; his mother, an American, had been dead since ten years. Personally, he was intemperate ; he had been in jail ninety days, for assault upon his step-mother, and also one week, for petty theft. Prior to his crime, he was engaged at odd jobs, such as working about iron-furnaces, etc. He was possessed of a primary-school education and enjoyed good health. Upon arrival, he was assigned to learn carpentry and pattern-making. During his second month in the institution, he lost six marks for carelessness and prevarication and received a sharp warning ; the following six months showed a perfect record,

gaining for him admission to the upper first grade ; after six months of further good behavior, his parole was authorized. Being unable to secure a position, after five months of waiting, he asked for and obtained employment in the reformatory as night-watchman. After working in this capacity for half a year, he obtained a situation in an Ohio city, as pattern-maker. At the time of his parole, he was a member of the first academic class. He secured an absolute release in June 1892.

2. No. 13,597 came to America from Ireland, in 1885, and was sentenced to the reformatory for theft, on a five-year charge, at the age of



seventeen, in August 1889. During the interim, he had lived in furnished rooms in New York City, where he worked occasionally as a bartender. Upon interview with the General Superintendent, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were set down as ordinary, and he was assigned to learn plumbing. After three months, he was reduced to the second grade for general loss of marks. Two months later, it being Christmas, he was arbitrarily restored. For nine months, his record remained unimproved and he was notified by the General Superintendent that he would be reduced unless he did better. Thereupon, his record was perfect for three months, and on Christmas,

1890, he was promoted to the upper first grade. After nine months of perfect record in the "blue", he was paroled, in October 1891, to Buffalo. Before leaving, he had passed through all the primary and grammar classes of the School of Letters. His education, mental and manual, assisted him materially in his new position, that of plumber, in which capacity he earned a fair salary. In his last report, countersigned by Chief of Police Morganstern, of Buffalo, he wrote : "I stay in the house at night studying arithmetic. Please send me the class outlines in English literature."

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

3. No. 13,867 was twenty-three years of age when convicted of burglary and sentenced to the reformatory, in February 1890, under a five-year maximum sentence.

He was of a low type, reared in the country, and a tippler. He was living away from home two years prior to his crime, and, when not engaged in carousing, worked as brakeman on a railroad. His associations were bad, and on pay-day he never neglected to drink himself to intoxication. At the time of his commitment, he was poorly educated, and was assigned to the primary division in the School of Letters, and, in trades school, to the machinists' class. After eleven months of fair although imperfect record, he was promoted to the upper first grade. In this division, he earned eight months of perfect record, and, after a total stay of nineteen months, he was paroled as a

machinist's advanced apprentice, with a good common-school education. He went to work in a machine shop at Dunkirk, this State. His last report contained reassuring news as to his progress in free life, and was indorsed by Police Justice E. M. Hiller, as follows: "I can endorse this letter unhesitatingly. The young man has been working steadily for the last six months, at \$1.50 per day. He is in a fair way to become a man."

4. No. 13,317 was committed at the age of nineteen for grand larceny in the second degree, involving a maximum sentence of five years.

While the prisoner was yet in his infancy, his father died; his mother was illiterate and in poor circumstances; he always lived at home with her in New York City, prior to his arrest. His associates were not good and he had been previously arrested for stealing a shawl but was dismissed upon trial. He had acquired a good common-school education and some knowledge of iron-moulding. Upon his own request, he was placed in the iron-foundry to perfect himself as a moulder. After six months in the neutral grade, he was reduced to the second for loss of marks; a perfect month gained his arbitrary restoration. His conduct for the succeeding nine months, in the General Superintendent's opinion, warranted his promotion to the upper first grade. For the following nine months, his record was unstable, but he finally made an effort and after seven months of improved conduct, secured his release on parole. In the meanwhile he had graduated as journeyman from the iron-moulding class, which enabled him to secure a position in the metropolis at wages of \$3.20 per day. While on parole, he became a member of a building and loan association in New York and reported regularly to the New York Prison Association.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

5. No. 14,058 was living at home in New York City when arrested, in May 1890, and convicted of burglary. His parents were Germans, of good character, and in ordinary circumstances.

The prisoner was employed as driver and grocer's boy at a weekly salary of eight dollars. Upon arrival at the reformatory, he entered the first primary class and was assigned to trade instruction in carpentry. When he departed, seventeen months later, he was provided with a good common-school education and was a graduate of the carpentry class. He was of low physical type and in good health. Upon his first interview with the General Superintendent, his mental natural capability was adjudged good. His record at the reformatory was fairly steady; after

eight months in the neutral grade, he reached the upper first, whence he was paroled after nine months of satisfactory conduct. During his liberty on parole, he reported regularly good progress. In his February report, countersigned by his father and indorsed by the New York Prison Association, he stated: "For the month of January, I earned fifty-one dollars at carpentry. I expect a raise in a couple of weeks, as I will be able to earn a journeyman's wages, heretofore denied me for the reason that my previous character was not what it should have been."

6. No. 13,704 was of Canadian birth and English-Irish extraction. When sentenced to the reformatory, from Syracuse, on a charge of burglary,

he was eighteen years of age. He had been convicted of a like crime some five years previous, but sentence had been suspended. He always lived at home with his mother and father, the latter a common laborer of intemperate habits. No. 13,704 was to such an extent run down in health, upon his arrival, that he was excused from trade work, pending the recovery of his strength; he was, however, assigned in the School of Letters to the second class of the grammar division. For the first half-year, he failed regularly every month in his studies. As these failures were considered due to indifference and carelessness, he was

reduced to the second grade, where he managed to earn three months of perfect record, thereby obtaining his restoration to the lower first. After six months of further perfect marking, he was promoted to the upper first grade and six months later secured the authorization of his parole from the board of managers. Being unable to secure a position, after three months' delay, he was accorded employment in the institution as night-watchman. He was subsequently released on an extended parole. Under date of June 10th, his mother vouchsafed for his good behavior on parole.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

7. No. 14,208, admitted to the reformatory in October 1890, under a charge of assault in the first degree, was paroled after a detention of

thirteen months. The prisoner was a Norwegian, twenty-one years of age, having emigrated to America three and a half years prior to his arrest. He lived in furnished rooms or boarding-houses in the metropolis. He was strongly addicted to alcoholic drink and was intoxicated at the time of his crime. Upon interview with the General Superintendent, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were set down as favorable, and his physical type as decidedly good. An illiterate, he was assigned to the lowest primary class. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he entered the carpentry class wherein he acquired the necessary theoretical instruction, and, later, was afforded the opportunity

of performing practical work on State constructions; from this class he graduated as an advanced carpenter apprentice. He did well, during his stay at the reformatory, and was paroled to a position in a car factory, at a weekly salary, to commence with, of eight dollars. On parole, he proved himself temperate. After seven months of industry and good behavior he was granted an unqualified release by the board of managers, in June 1892.

8. No. 14,199 was nineteen years of age when committed for burglary, on October 4, 1890. He was an American, raised in New York City. Prior

to his arrest, he was a truck driver, living the greater part of the time in lodging-houses. His father was deceased the last ten years; his mother, who could simply read and write, was living out, while his sister was feeble-minded and an inmate of the asylum at Randall's Island. The prisoner himself, of a low physical type, could barely read and write; upon his admission to the reformatory, he was assigned to the class for illiterates, and in trades school to the brass-moulding division. His record was very satisfactory, and after thirteen months, being provided with a thorough primary-school education, and a fair knowledge of his trade,

his parole was approved by the management. Unable at first to secure work as a brass-moulder, a position was obtained for him as driver of a United States mail wagon in New York City. He was engaged in this capacity when absolutely released on June 18, 1892, after seven months of correspondence with the reformatory authorities. His reports were all countersigned by his superior and indorsed by the New York Prison Association. His conduct on parole was uniformly perfect and his employers were well satisfied with him.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

9. No. 13,093, an American of German parentage, had an aunt, on his father's side, insane. Of very little intelligence, nineteen years of age, he was committed on a charge of grand larceny, under a five-years' maximum term. Upon arrival, he was assigned to the third lowest primary class and to the wood-carving department. Being of imperfect health, he was treated in the physical culture class for anemia; in nine months, he gained ten pounds and improved considerably in muscular and chest development. His record was not as good as the average and more than three years elapsed before his release on parole was authorized. He was then a member of the second academic class, having successively passed through the lowest primary classes and the intermediate classes of the grammar division.

While on parole, he reported regularly through the Prison Association of New York. His father, who indorsed each report, stated, the second month, that although not in the best of health, No. 13,093 was working industriously. While the General Superintendent was on a visit to New York, in June 1892, he saw the young man, with his tools upon his shoulder, on his way to employment at wood-carving, in which trade he graduated at the Reformatory. Later, he was heard from in a Western city, where he had secured a remunerative situation.

10. No. 14,187 was an office clerk, earning sixteen dollars a week. Born in this country, of German parents, he was committed to the

reformatory, in September 1890, at the age of twenty-one, for grand larceny in the second degree. His father was a merchant, of accumulations estimated at six thousand dollars. The prisoner always lived at home, but his associates had not been good. When interviewed, upon arrival, his physical type was judged good, and his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as favorable. Of very good natural mental capability and possessed of a decided musical talent, he was assigned to learn the piccolo in the regimental band, and in the School of Letters was

enrolled in the first class of the grammar division. After fourteen months of good conduct at the reformatory, the management awarded him his release on parole. During the interim, he had attained a remarkable knowledge of the piccolo, and when paroled, he could have relied at any moment upon his musical acquirement to provide a respectable and comfortable living. At the time of his departure, he was a member of the highest academic class. He secured a position as assistant bookkeeper with a New York concern at a fair salary and reported his progress regularly, to the New York Prison Association, up to the date of his absolute release, June 18, 1892.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

11. No. 13,387 was eighteen years of age, a Protestant, of American birth and extraction. His mother had been dead since nine years; his father, a farm hand, was occasionally intemperate.



The son, who lived in the country with his grandparents, was a laborer, of very low physical type and afflicted with a serious blood disease. His associations had been low and his life one of dissipation. Upon arrival at the reformatory, he was placed in the physical culture class and was assigned to learn carpentry. In school he made little or no progress during the thirty-two months of his detention. The physical culture report sets forth that his reduced condition was due, in great part, to malnutrition. When released on parole, after a detention of almost three years' duration,

he had gained considerably in strength. He reported regularly for five months and suddenly ceased correspondence. Upon investigating the matter, it was ascertained that he had been seriously ill and confined in a hospital at Buffalo. Upon his discharge from that institution, he wrote: "I am not able to do any work just now but I use myself like a man and shall go to work as soon as my health permits." Later, although not able to work, he was found to be conducting himself honestly and an absolute release was granted him.

12. No. 14,193, a native of Poland, was sentenced to the reformatory in September 1890, from the courts of New York City. A Hebrew, twenty



years of age, he was convicted of assault in the second degree, entailing a maximum term of five years. Formerly a tailor's apprentice, earning on an average ten dollars per week, an illiterate, ignorant of the English language, he was assigned to the tailoring trade class and to the special class for instruction in English to Germans. With the exception of his school marking, his record at the reformatory was excellent. After six months of perfect behavior in the neutral grade, the management saw fit to promote him to the upper first. After six months in the "blue", his parole was authorized. A

few weeks later, a position was secured for him, in the metropolis, at a salary of fifteen dollars per week, and he was conditionally released. He reported regularly, through the New York Prison Association, and frequently expressed his satisfaction at the change that had been wrought in him. He was fully able to read and write all his own letters on parole and stated that he was attending night school and saving one-half of all the money he earned. When, upon investigation, these reports were confirmed, an absolute release was ordered, in June 1892.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

13. No. 14,196 was admitted to the reformatory in October 1890, at the age of twenty-five. His father and mother had been dead for eight years previous to his crime and he had been married since four years, living with his wife in New York City where he was employed as a brick-agent. He was endowed with very little education and was placed in the first primary class. He was also taught bricklaying and plastering for six months but was transferred to a lighter occupation, upon the doctor's recommendation, as he was not sufficiently strong to undertake trade-class work. At the same time, he entered the physical culture class where he received a systematic rehabilitatory treatment. In the School of Letters, he passed brilliantly through all the intermediate classes of the grammar division and was "passing well" in the academic division at the time of his parole. His stay at the reformatory was very short, his record being such that the board decided to grant a conditional release after a total detention of thirteen months. He was paroled during the fall of 1891 to factory work in New York City, but perceiving a chance of securing a plastering and bricklaying agency, he asked for and obtained permission from the New York Prison Association to change his occupation. After reporting regularly for six months in his new situation, a final release was awarded to him, in June 1892.

14. No. 14,132, a mulatto, twenty-one years of age, was convicted of robbery and sentenced to the reformatory under a maximum term of fifteen years.

He was reared by his uncle, in company with his brother who was an epileptic, having worked as hostler and as waiter in a restaurant. His associates were not good and about once every month he was accustomed to drink himself insensible. He had served a previous sentence of sixty days for maliciously throwing stones at a companion. Being illiterate, he was assigned to the lowest primary class where he learned to read and write. On arrival, he stated that he was a Methodist and attended services regularly. Rheumatism in a finger joint made impossible his instruction in any trade at the reformatory, and he was in consequence detailed to work about the barn. He did fairly well in the neutral grade, making a slightly imperfect record, and was promoted to the upper first, after ten months. Six months of sustained good conduct in the latter division secured his parole. Before his departure, a situation had been obtained for him as a groom. He reported regularly in his own handwriting and his employer wrote that he was well satisfied with him, that the man was sober, worked steadily, and was honest and truthful in everything.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

15. No. 14,014, an American, arrived at the reformatory from Syracuse, at the age of seventeen, with a knowledge of arithmetic to subtraction.



He was charged with grand larceny in the second degree and was liable for a maximum term of five years. A Roman Catholic, unconfirmed, he had been previously employed as laborer in a rolling-mill, at an insignificant salary, and had been arrested once before for stealing a ride on a train of freight cars. His associates had been bad, and his younger brother was in a protectory at Buffalo, while his father was intemperate. In the School of Letters, he entered the third primary class, and in the School of Arts was assigned to the blacksmithing and horseshoeing trades in which he graduated later on as an advanced apprentice. After two months in the neutral grade, the doctor recommended his transfer to the physical culture class; here he improved

noticeably in chest development. After a good record of six months he was promoted to the probationary grade. Five months later, upon evidences of insanity, he was transferred to the State Insane Asylum, from which, after five months of treatment, he was returned to the reformatory, apparently cured. The following month his parole was authorized.

16. No. 13,986 came to America from Germany six years prior to his arrest. His father was deceased and his mother and all other relatives were

living in Europe. He was sentenced to the reformatory at the age of twenty-one, convicted of burglary in the third degree. He had been working at different times as grocery clerk and bartender, earning from twenty to twenty-five dollars a month and board, and living always with his employer in New York City. He was possessed of a common-school education and was made a member of one of the higher grammar classes. Bricklaying was selected as a suitable trade for him. Received in April 1890, up to December his record was imperfect; but he manifested such improvement during the succeeding months, that his promotion to the upper

first grade was ordered in April 1891, one year after his arrival. In the School of Letters, he graduated from the grammar division into the highest academic class, where he was reported as doing very well. In November 1891, he was released on parole, a competent bricklayer. He secured a position at his trade in Baltimore, Md., at wages of \$2.50 per day to commence with. After investigating his condition, the management saw fit to forward his absolute release in June 1892. Later on, although relieved from all restraint, he took pains to communicate his success in life.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

17. No. 14,245, an American, of German descent, was eighteen years old when sentenced for grand larceny under a maximum term of five years.



His father, a shoemaker by trade, had been dead seventeen years, and his mother was in very poor circumstances. He was a Protestant, attending services irregularly. In childhood, he was an inmate of an orphan asylum; from the age of fifteen, and until the date of his arrest, he worked on his uncle's farm. Endowed with a common-school education, which he had acquired during his stay in the orphan asylum, and with a mental capability naturally good, he was assigned to the lowest class of the academic division. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he entered the carpentry department, from which he graduated later on as an advanced apprentice. He was in good health and did well in the "military". Received at the reformatory in the autumn of 1890, he gained the upper first grade after six months of perfect record. He did not deviate once during his entire stay and his parole was authorized during the following October. He was then conditionally released, after having secured work on a farm. A month later he found a situation as house-builder at wages of \$1.50 per day, and reported regularly to the management. His absolute release was granted June 18, 1892. At the time of his parole, he was passing successfully the examinations of the highest academic class of the School of Letters.

18. No. 13,785 was sentenced from New York City, in December 1889, at the age of eighteen. Of American birth and extraction, and of the Jewish

faith, he had lived at home until four months prior to his arrest. His father having reproved him for keeping unseemly hours, he left home to live in furnished rooms, in company with a dissolute woman whose demands for money led him to steal from his relatives. He was committed to the reformatory under a possible maximum term of five years. After four months of perfect record in the lower first grade, he was reduced to the second on account of fraud; after four months of satisfactory behavior in this division, he obtained his reinstatement to the lower first, and six months later was promoted to the upper first grade. He was paroled after a total stay of twenty-three months; seven months afterwards, he received his absolute release. While on parole, he wrote to the management that he had quarrelled with his father and in consequence had lost his situation with his uncle, and that he was willing to return if the board of managers thought fit to recall him, but that he had hopes of soon obtaining another position. Upon investigation, it was deemed advisable to afford him the opportunity he asked for and in a short time he had secured a new situation and was giving satisfaction.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

19. No. 14,282 had been previously arrested for petty larceny, but having made restitution he had been set at liberty. An American, of native parents, he was committed to the reformatory at the age of twenty-eight years. He was a Baptist, attending church occasionally. His father was formerly addicted to strong drink and his own associations were bad and intemperate. His mother had been a private teacher, and had provided him with a thorough common-school education which fitted him to enter the lowest academic class. Of naturally excellent mental capability, he attained the highest class before his departure. Prior to his commitment to the reformatory, he was at one time a retail vendor of butter and eggs, at another time a clerk. At the reformatory, he was engaged at



carpentry and graduated as an advanced carpenter apprentice. His record in the neutral grade warranted his promotion to the upper first, after a six months' stay; five months later, his parole was approved by the board of managers, and a remunerative position having been secured for him, as credit clerk in one of the large retail dry-goods houses in New York City, he was paroled, six weeks later. He reported regularly through the New York Prison Association above the signature and approval of his chief of department.

20. No. 14,321 came from New York City. He was eighteen years of age and convicted of burglary. He was an American of Irish descent



and had always lived with his parents, who were illiterate and in poor circumstances; his father, a railroad switchman, was addicted to liquor. The prisoner enjoyed good health and belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, in which he had been confirmed. At the time of his arrest, he was working as bottler at seven dollars a week; previously he had been a junkman and a wagon driver. With a knowledge of arithmetic to division he was placed in the second primary class and assigned to trades-instruction in bricklaying and plastering. Six months of perfect record in the neutral grade obtained his promotion to the upper first, whence he

was paroled a half-year later. In the meanwhile, he passed successively through the two highest primary classes and through the intermediate classes of the grammar division to the second highest, acquiring on the way a thorough common-school education. After nine months of practical work in the plastering class, he was graduated an advanced apprentice. He was paroled, on December 1st, to a stonemasonry firm in New York City, at wages of ten dollars per week.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

21. No. 14,178, of low physical type, was sentenced from the city of Elmira, under a five-year maximum charge, for receiving stolen goods.



14178

He was a Russian Jew, having emigrated to America some five years previous, with his mother. He was twenty-five years old, when committed, and had been married eight years. He had a child seven years of age. The prisoner could neither read nor write, his avocation being that of peddler. He entered the lowest primary class at the reformatory and although some difficulty was experienced at first in teaching him his letters, he soon learned to read and write in an intelligent manner. Later on, his progress was more rapid, and at the time of his departure he was a fair English scholar. From the frescoing class, to which he had been assigned, he graduated an advanced apprentice.

Arrived on September 15, 1890, his demeanor was not what it should have been; after two months of unimproved record, he received a sharp warning from the General Superintendent, which seemed to have produced a salutary effect as his conduct during the next six months was perfect, enabling him to reach the probationary grade on May 1, 1891. After five months of further good record, he obtained his parole on December 2, 1891. An absolute release was awarded him in June 1892.

22. No. 13,568 was twenty years of age when committed for larceny. He was reared in the "lap of luxury" by parents who were very wealthy.



13568

No. 13,568 had been arrested once before for forgery, but the case was not prosecuted. The prisoner's career at the reformatory was most checkered. Received in July 1889, he was reduced to the second grade, in August, for general misbehavior. His record for September opened up badly and he received several warnings but paid no heed and managed to lose three more marks in as many days; the General Superintendent decided, as a last resort, in favor of physical treatment and the culprit was spanked. A slight improvement was manifest the next month.

During the one following he lost seven marks and physical treatment was applied a second time. Until January 1890, he did fairly well, and upon further warning, he promised to do better and treatment was deferred. For the month of February, his record was good, but then he went, morally, "all to pieces", losing fifteen marks in one month. On the third of March, he was again disciplined; for the succeeding four months, he was warned each month and disciplined once more on September 13th. Finally, he braced up, gained the neutral grade and was paroled on December 2, 1891. He reported regularly, over the signature of his father, who gratefully attested to his son's reformation.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

23. No. 13,466 was an American of Irish parentage. His mother who was an inebriate had been placed by him in a Home from which she subsequently fled, and at the time of his commitment, the prisoner was unacquainted with her whereabouts. No. 13,466 had never known home life ; tramping his way here and there, he always managed to make his living. Working alternately as bootblack, hall-boy theatrical advertisement solicitor, he fell in with thieves and became one of them. He entered the reformatory at the age of twenty-three on a five-year charge, with a bare knowledge of reading and writing. He had acquired a habit of smoking twenty cigarettes every day and his system was poisoned through the combined effects of tobacco and alcohol. When paroled, two years and seven months later, he had acquired a sound common-school education and was graduated an advanced apprentice from the machinists' class, where he worked two years. In Chicago, where he finally procured a situation, he worked steadily, earning his way in a short time from forty to fifty dollars per month. After securing his absolute release, he wrote with the endorsement of his employer : " It will, I know, please you to learn that my salary has again been increased by five dollars. I can now support myself and sister, live modestly, and lay something aside."

24. No. 14,124 had been seven years on a school-ship previous to his commitment, in the summer of 1890, at the age of nineteen. His father had been a ward politician and drank to excess ; the son inherited his father's passion for drink. When sentenced to the reformatory, on a five-year maximum term, he had been guilty of several thefts. He was assigned to the stonemasonry class, and, in the School of Letters, to the second lowest class of the grammar division. After two months of imperfect demeanor, he was reproved ; his conduct during the following six months gained his admission to the probationary grade where nine months of further good record secured his release on parole. In the meantime, he had attained the highest academic class and graduated from

the stonemasonry department as an advanced apprentice. He secured work in New York City but was obliged to suspend on account of the dull season. Through the New York Prison Association, other work was later secured for him and he has been busily employed ever since, working honestly and affording satisfaction to his employers. His absolute release was approved by the board of managers in August 1892.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

25. No. 14,162 was sentenced for forgery. He was twenty-one years of age and had lived with his father, a horseshoer, until the latter died, from the effects of an apoplectic stroke, two years prior to the son's apprehension ; his mother had been deceased some eighteen years. He had five elder brothers, three of whom were horseshoers in different sections of the country ; another belonged to the fire department and the fifth was a sailor. The prisoner had received a fair public-school education but no trade-instruction. He was a longshoreman at one time and for six months had been a plumber's helper. His associates were bad and intemperate. He had been arrested for disorderly conduct once before and fined. Upon admission to the reformatory, he was placed in the second class of the grammar division. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he was assigned to the blacksmith shop. From the latter, he graduated as an advanced apprentice. It took him eight months to reach the upper first grade and seven months more before he could secure his conditional release. He was paroled to a situation as foreman cooper ; in this capacity he worked steadily, earning good wages and reporting regularly for seven months through the New York Prison Association. In his last report, he informed the General Superintendent that he had laid aside one hundred and fifty dollars.

26. No. 13,591 had been provided with a good public-school education when committed to the reformatory at the age of sixteen, under a charge of assault, entailing a five-year maximum term. His mother had been dead since one year, and he had been living with his father, a teamster, who was addicted to excessive drinking. Previous to his arrest, he acted as a news-agent and also as a dry-goods delivery boy. His associations had been bad, of late, and he had been arrested before on suspicion of forgery but was subsequently discharged. On account of physical disqualification, he was assigned to the physical culture class, where he remained for six months and gained ten pounds. In the School of Letters, he was assigned to the lowest class of the academic division, and in the School of Mechanical Arts to the machinists' trade. After a few months in the neutral grade, he was reduced to the second where he showed signs of incorrigibility ; he was spanked once with some effect but relapsed, and, upon being subjected to a second treatment, put forth all his efforts and managed to regain the neutral and later on the probationary grade. Six months of perfect conduct in the latter division secured his release on parole, after a detention of two years and four months. He was awarded an absolute release six months later.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

27. No. 13,987 was a native Austrian. When his father, who had been a cattle-dealer in Austria, died some five years previous, the prisoner emigrated to this country with his mother, living with her until her death, which took place a year back ; afterwards, he took up his abode in furnished rooms. He had been a press boy for several months, and later worked steadily as a bartender. He had been previously arrested for assault, but was discharged. His committal to the reformatory was occasioned by conviction of grand larceny. On arrival, his mental natural capability was estimated as below the average ; his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were placed very low.

Neither in school nor in trade did he seem to make progress at first ; being reproved by the General Superintendent, he made better endeavors, and attained the upper first grade after nine months. His parole was ordered in December by the board of managers. Unable to secure trade-employment upon his release from the institution, he accepted a position as scullion with a monthly salary of thirty dollars and board. He reported regularly and obtained his absolute release in July 1892. In a recent report his employer wrote : "I can but express my satisfaction with the behavior of your young man. He has my permission to look for a situation at the trade you taught him, but I shall feel very sorry to lose him."

28. No. 13,397, of Italian birth and extraction, was sentenced to the reformatory from the metropolis, for burglary in the third degree. He was

sixteen years of age and had been in America since nine years, living most of the time with his uncle, in the slums. He could neither read nor write and worked as a bootblack and office-cleaner. When received in the spring of 1889, he was assigned to the lowest primary class, graduating from the highest before his parole, and passing frequently with 100 per cent. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he showed unusual capability, graduating as an advanced apprentice from the blacksmithing class, and receiving an extra course of eighteen months' duration in the hardware department. His career at the reformatory opened up very

poorly ; within two months he was reduced to the second grade for misbehavior, and he dropped from bad to worse until physical treatment was resorted to and the delinquent spanked several times. Finally he appeared to have recovered his senses and gave evidences of improvement ; he was restored arbitrarily to the neutral grade and after six months of a brilliant passage in that division, he was promoted to the upper first and eight months later paroled. The New York Prison Association investigated his reports and announced that he was doing well and working steadily.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

29. No. 13,904 had been a barber's apprentice in New York City. He lived with his parents, who were natives of Italy. His mother was



epileptic, and himself intemperate. He was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to the reformatory at the age of nineteen, under a five-year maximum charge. He could barely read or write and was placed in one of the lower primary classes. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he was assigned to the barbers' trade, whence, after graduating, he obtained practical work in the officers' quarters. Received March 5, 1890, No. 13,904 was reduced to the second grade three months afterwards. On August 25th, he was admonished and warned and after three months of improved record was reinstated in the lower first grade. Six months of further good behavior earned for him the upper first. After five months in the latter grade, the board of managers authorized his parole, and a month later, when a position as barber was offered to him in New York City, his release was granted. On parole, he reported monthly in person to the New York Prison Association. His absolute release was ordered by the managers and forwarded to him in July 1892.

30. No. 14,267 had been married since six years and had a child five years of age when committed to the reformatory at the age of twenty-six.



He was born in this country of English parents; his mother died at the birth of the prisoner, while the father departed this life when the boy was seven years of age. Until the age of seventeen, No. 14,267 was brought up by an uncle; since that time, he lived in furnished rooms. His associates were of a low character, and intemperate. He had a partner in the crime which resulted in his apprehension and conviction. He had been engaged mostly as a restaurateur; at other times as street-car conductor. His career at the reformatory was fairly satisfactory. Sentenced from New York City, in November 1890, on a five-year maximum charge

of grand larceny, he was paroled in December 1891, a journeyman plasterer. During his stay in the upper first grade, he merited the consideration of the management by preventing an escape attempted by two other inmates. He was paroled to a remunerative situation at his trade, with a mason and builder, under the surety of a deputy-sheriff of a rural town in which resided some of his relatives. After reporting regularly for six months and apparently affording satisfaction to his employer, he was released, in July 1892, twenty months after the date of his reception at the reformatory. Since receiving unqualified liberty, he has been heard from as doing well.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

31. No. 13,938 was aged twenty-one when sentenced from Brooklyn in March 1890 on a charge of burglary. His parents were Americans and



both heavy drinkers. The son had been arrested before and imprisoned once in jail for drunkenness and at another time for larceny. Since his mother's death, which occurred one year previous to his commitment to the reformatory, he lived in furnished rooms. He could merely read and was occupied as wood-bundler, on a small salary. His associations were of the lowest order and he himself was an inebriate. On his arrival, he was enrolled in the lowest primary class and was assigned to learn the bricklaying and plastering trades. After a total stay of nineteen months he graduated from the advanced

bricklaying class competent to earn a journeyman's wages, and, perfecting himself by three months of practical experience on buildings which were then being constructed, he was paroled to a situation as bricklayer with a firm of contractors, earning \$3.25 per day. He reported very faithfully, presenting himself each month to the New York Prison Association and obtaining his firm's endorsement to all of his letters to the General Superintendent. During the second month of his parole, he asked to be furnished with some of the school outlines in use in the reformatory classes so that he could occupy some of his evenings in study.

32. No. 13,327, twenty years of age, always lived at home with his mother and his younger brothers and sisters. His father had been dead



since ten years. The young man had been a dock-carpenter for six years. His associations were not good and he claimed that he was intoxicated at the time of his crime—attempt at burglary in the second degree. On arrival, in February 1889, he could barely read and was assigned to the third lowest primary class. He learned carpentry during a short while and was transferred subsequently to the cabinet-making department. After three months of imperfect record in the "black", he was reduced to the second grade, two months of improved marking obtaining his restoration to the

neutral grade. After nine months in that division he was again reduced, for loss of marks. This time, it required six months of improved record before a restoration could be had. After another six months, No. 13,327 reached the probationary division and nine months later departed under parole. In New York City, he was earning comfortable wages at the trade learned in the reformatory, contributing with his two elder brothers to the support of his aged mother. He obtained his final release three years and five months after his arrival in the institution.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

33. No. 13,856 was admitted in February 1890. He was a Russian Hebrew, having emigrated fifteen months prior to his arrest, leaving his



parents behind in Russia. His father was a wood dealer, possessed of property valued at \$10,000. The son lived in America in furnished rooms and fell gradually into bad habits. He was possessed of a good education, including a knowledge of several languages. He was employed in New York City as a sewing-machine hand on shirts, earning from ten to twelve dollars weekly. Sixteen years of age, he was found guilty of forgery in the third degree and sentenced under a maximum charge of five years. Upon interview with the General Superintendent, he was assigned to the lower academic class and

in the industrial school to carpet-cutting in the upholstery department. After five months in the neutral grade he was reduced, and four months later restored. From that time on, he behaved well and on December 31, 1891, he secured his conditional release. While No. 13,856 was confined at the reformatory his parents came to America. The prisoner was paroled to their care and, having reported regularly, received his absolute release after a probation of six months.

34. No. 13,998 was a native of England, twenty-nine years of age. He came to this country when twenty-five and married here. He was



employed as a machinist in America, having worked previously with his father as an engine builder. Provided with a fair lower school education he entered the second primary class. Upon his first interview with the General Superintendent his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as favorable. Committed in April 1890, on a five-year maximum charge, he was assigned to the machinists' shop, to perfect himself in his trade. After thirteen months in the neutral grade he gained the upper first. He received, while in this division, "honorable mention" for having called attention to an opening in one of the walls and, later, for preventing an escape of

prisoners. His parole was authorized in December, and as he was unable to obtain employment, he was engaged by the management. After two months' work under parole in the institution, he secured a good situation at his trade and was working steadily when last heard from. In June, he wrote: "I do not go anywhere nights after I return home from work. On Sunday I attend church regularly. With the help of Providence, I will reform." His employer endorsed this epistle: "We think he is sincere and can testify that he is doing well."

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

35. No. 14,236 was admitted in October 1890 at the age of sixteen. His parents, Americans, had died during his infancy. An uncle, on his



mother's side, was insane and a cousin of the same branch was in state prison. He admitted that he had been previously arrested for malicious mischief at two different periods but was discharged; later he was arrested for stealing brass metal; and again, on a charge of petty larceny, for which he served twenty days in the penitentiary. "I don't remember any other," he explained. He was sentenced to the reformatory for burglary. He lived with his uncle until he reached the age of twelve and, later, with an elder sister who was employed in a dry-goods house. His education had been very poor and his associations

were of a low character and intemperate. When received at the reformatory, he was placed in one of the lower primary classes, and in the School of Mechanical Arts received instruction as machinist. Save for labor and school, his record was very good, and after fourteen months, when he was thought capable of earning a fair livelihood, his parole was authorized. Work was secured for him in Syracuse, at wages of \$1.50 per day. He reported regularly for six months, and Chief of Police Wright stated that the young man was doing well. He was then awarded an absolute release.

36. No. 14,338, of American birth and parentage, was committed from New York, at the age of seventeen, under a two and a half year



maximum sentence for attempted larceny. His father had been dead since two years, and his mother since the prisoner's childhood. For two years prior to his crime, he had been living in furnished rooms, working as restaurant cashier or clerk. Of a medium physical type and fair health, his mental capability was estimated as good. He was assigned upon arrival to the book-binding class, from which, after one year's instruction, he graduated as an apprentice. In the School of Letters, he passed from the primary division to the academic, acquiring a solid grammar school education. His stay at the reformatory was very brief.

Received December 13, 1890, his record was uniformly perfect, and on December 31, 1891, a parole was awarded him by the board of managers. Temporary employment was secured for him in a restaurant in New York City where he worked as assistant cook at a salary of fifty dollars per month, exclusive of board. He reported regularly for six months and obtained his absolute release July 15, 1892, nineteen months after his commitment. When last heard from he was making arrangements to accept a position at the trade he adopted while in the reformatory.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

37. No. 14,343 was entered from New York City on a five-year maximum charge of larceny. He was a native Irishman, a widower,



twenty-one years of age. His parents were living in America, his father, a bricklayer and plasterer, being addicted to alcoholic excesses. The prisoner himself had been previously arrested for intoxication and confined in jail for two days. Save when on a protracted drunken spree, he always resided at home. Endowed with a good public school education he entered the highest class of the reformatory grammar division. Having previously followed his father's trade of bricklaying, he was allowed to perfect himself in the reformatory trade-class, from which he graduated as a journeyman. Of low type but good health, his mental natural

capacity was good. Received in December 1890, he was promoted to the upper first grade on June 1, 1891, and secured his temporary release in December of the same year. When paroled, early in January 1892, he was a member of the highest academic class. On parole he worked faithfully at his trade, earning wages of \$2.50 per day, and reporting regularly, above his employer's signature. In his fifth report he made mention of an increase of salary to \$3.25 and of savings amounting to fifty-four dollars. His absolute release was ordered August 15, 1892.

38. No. 14,244 was sentenced from Broome County in October 1890, on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny. His father was a lumberman in Pennsylvania. Since the decease of his mother, from consumption, eleven years previous, he had been living in a boarding-house at Binghamton, N. Y. He had been arrested two years before, on a charge of stealing watches, and was sentenced to sixty days in jail. His companions were intemperate, and the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of his last crime. He had been working at shoe-cutting and cooking and at the reformatory was placed in the carpentry and wood-carving department. He was much debilitated as a result of pleurisy; his ribs and feet had been broken in a mine accident, but appeared



in fair condition. A few days after his arrival, he was transferred to the hospital, and a treatment was adopted which was continued in the physical culture class. After fourteen months of fair record, No. 14,244 was paroled to a situation in the country as wood-carver, earning only a very moderate salary but sufficient for his wants. He reported regularly through a deputy-sheriff of his county and secured his absolute release in July 1892.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

39. No. 12,771 was sentenced to the reformatory on a five-year charge of burglary. His mother was illiterate and his father was employed as a



coal-heaver. He had been working for one year as pressman in a tinshop, earning small wages. His associations were of a low character and his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness, computed upon his first interview with the General Superintendent, were pronounced absolutely wanting. Evincing a desire to perfect himself in the trade to which he had been apprenticed, he was placed in the tinsmithing class. Practically illiterate, he was assigned to the second lowest primary class of the School of Letters. At the time of his parole, he was a member of the second academic class. He was admitted to the reformatory in

October 1887, and reduced three times to the second grade. Finally he was restored to the lower first; thence he gained the upper first and was paroled after a total stay of four years and two months. He had graduated in the meanwhile as a journeyman tinsmith, and, being unable to secure immediate employment outside, he accepted a position at the reformatory as instructor of the tinsmithing class; shortly afterwards his parole was extended so that he could accept a position in the western part of the State. He was absolutely released shortly before the expiration of his maximum.

40. No. 13,942 came from White Plains in March 1890, under a five-year maximum sentence. He was twenty years of age and had always



been living home with his parents until a few months prior to his arrest, for grand larceny. He was of American birth and origin; his father was a farm hand. The prisoner had been employed previously as errand-boy. His associations were of a mean order, and he, personally, was intemperate. Physically, he was of medium type and good health. Upon interview with the General Superintendent, his mental natural capacity was set down as very good. Admitted into the second primary class, he made his way to the second academic class. From the carpentry class, to which he had been assigned, he graduated as an advanced apprentice. Five

months after his arrival, he was reduced to the second grade for general loss of marks. Three months of improved conduct secured his restoration to the neutral from which, after seven months, he was promoted to the upper first grade. After five months in the latter, his parole was approved, and two months later, when a position had been secured for him at the trade he had learned while at the reformatory, his conditional release was granted. For the ensuing six months he reported regularly through the chief of police of his city.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

41. No. 13,763 was nineteen years of age when committed. His mother had died during his infancy and his father had married again.



After a quarrel with his stepmother, the prisoner left home, some two years prior to his crime. Since then, he had worked at the hardwood-finishing business, living at times with his employer, at other periods in furnished rooms, and frequenting the company of thieves and prostitutes. Occasionally he drank himself into a state of intoxication. He was troubled with bronchial irritation and was assigned by the doctor to the physical culture class where an improvement in general tone was recorded. Although of naturally good mental capability his sensitiveness and moral impressibility were registered doubtful. After five months of unsatisfactory conduct he was reduced to the second

grade. Here he engaged in a fight with another inmate, feigned insanity and was subsequently detected malingering; the General Superintendent then disciplined him. His record from that time on was perfect and after a total stay of six months he was restored to the lower first grade. Six months later, he was promoted to the upper first, and paroled in January 1892, to employment as machinist. His absolute release was ordered the following August.

42. No. 13,951 was sentenced to the reformatory on March 25, 1890, under a maximum charge of two and a half years. He was of German birth



and origin, having emigrated to this country at the age of ten. His mother was an invalid, while his father was a common laborer, given to strong drink. A younger brother was confined in a truants' school. The prisoner had been arrested before on a charge of grand larceny but had been discharged for lack of evidence. He was associated with ex-convicts in the crime which brought him to the reformatory. He could barely read and write and was assigned to the third lowest primary class. He had been employed as an errand boy and light porter and was assigned

in the School of Mechanical Arts to the wood-carving class where he received instruction until he was found competent to join the regular force employed at state manufacturing. After three months in the black suit he was reduced to the second grade; three months of good record gained his re-admission to the lower first. Thence he reached the probationary grade after seven months of good behavior, and nine months later, with a fair record, he was paroled in the custody of his parents, awaiting a position at his trade. His absolute release was forwarded in July 1892, on recommendation of his parents who vouched for his good behavior.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

43. No. 13,325 had been driven from home four months prior to his arrest. His father had been a saloon keeper in Brooklyn and possessed



property valued at ten thousand dollars. The son had been employed at twenty dollars a month as waiter in a hotel; subsequently he had been working as a carpenter's apprentice. He was nineteen years of age when sentenced to the reformatory and was endowed with a good primary-school education. He was of excellent health, but intemperate. Admitted in February 1889, he was assigned to the carpentry class and later to the cabinet-making shop, from which he graduated as journeyman. In the School of Letters he passed from the second intermediate to the highest class of the academic division. After being reduced

twice to the "convict" grade, he finally reached the upper first and earned his parole after a total stay of three years, in February 1892. On parole, he worked at his trade for a cabinet-maker in Brooklyn, earning a weekly salary of fifteen dollars. He reported regularly for six months and was absolutely released in August 1892. In his July report he stated: "I earned sixty dollars during the month. Of this I spent for laundry 45cts., tobacco 55cts., and a new suit of clothes \$12. The balance I gave my mother to save for me."

44. No. 14,391 was a native Russian. He was twenty years of age when committed to the reformatory.

He had previously been confined in the House of Refuge. He could neither read nor write and was assigned to the lowest primary class. He resided in New York City with his parents, contributing to the common support by his wages as tailor's apprentice. His father and mother were entirely ignorant of the English tongue and could merely read and write in Hebrew. The prisoner's associates were of a low moral calibre, though not addicted to strong drink. Physically, he was of a low type, but of good health and fair mental natural capability. His moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were considered doubtful, moral perception for this

class of aliens generally consisting of a sole fear of the rigors of the law. The young man, upon admission to the reformatory, was assigned to the tailoring class. He made fair headway both in school and in trade, and was paroled, after thirteen months' stay, to a position in the metropolis where he worked as a tailor and received his final release in August 1892. His letters, though far from perfect in style and penmanship, testified to his intellectual progress, and the thoughts quaintly expressed in one or two evidenced the moral benefit derived from his comparatively short detention.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

45. No. 13,283 was a mulatto. He was sentenced to the reformatory in January 1889, at the age of seventeen, for burglary in the first degree, which



corresponds to a twenty-year maximum sentence. His mother had departed from life during his infancy, and his father was intemperate and exceedingly poor. A brother was an inmate of a house of refuge. The prisoner was brought up, until the age of twelve, at an orphans' home. When working, he was employed as farm boy or dish washer. He was assigned to the cooking department. Three months later he was reduced to the second grade for dishonesty; four months afterwards, he regained the neutral grade, and, for larceny, was again reduced to the "convict" division, in November 1889. The following March, he was restored to the lower first and seven months later was promoted to

the probationary. Fifteen months in this grade secured the authorization of his parole, in December 1891. Being unable to secure immediate employment as cook, he was permitted to depart, on February 3, 1892, for Pittsburg, Penn., where he obtained a position at general housework. He reported regularly through the Chief of Police of Pittsburg, and obtained an absolute release in August 1892.

46. No. 13,528 had been living in boarding-houses at Syracuse for three years previous to his arrest, working as butcher and meat-cutter at



wages of eight dollars per week. His parents were residing in this country, his father being a truckman. The prisoner was grossly intemperate and his associates were of a low character. When admitted, at the age of twenty, on a five-year maximum charge of assault in the second degree, he could read and write and possessed a fair knowledge of arithmetic to division. He was entered in the second primary class. Of good health and favorable mental capability, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as doubtful. He was assigned to the brick-laying and plastering class. After seeing himself twice reduced to the "convict" grade, where he

remained in all nine months, he finally reached the upper first, and obtained his parole two years and seven months after his arrival. During the interval, he had passed through the primary and intermediate classes of the grammar division, and graduated a journeyman from the advanced bricklaying class after nine months of practical work on the state buildings within the enclosure. He secured a good situation in Syracuse and corresponded regularly for six months. Chief of Police Wright reported him as doing very well. An absolute release was transmitted August 18, 1892.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

47. NO. 14,358 was a Hebrew, of English birth and Polish origin. He was nineteen years old when committed to the reformatory on a charge of



burglary in the third degree, entailing a maximum penalty of five years. His parents, with whom he had been living prior to his arrest, were residents of New York City, having emigrated from England eight years previous; they were without any education, and he could barely read. He had been working for his father, a tailor employing nine or ten hands. The prisoner's associations were common and disreputable. His mental natural capability was considered but fair, with sensitiveness and moral susceptibility favorable. He was assigned to the tailoring department as machine operator, and, in the School of Letters, to the second lowest primary class. With

the exception of school marking, his record was very good. After seven months in the lower first grade he was promoted to the probationary, and six months later was released on parole in custody of his father. He obtained a situation in New York City as machine operator, at a weekly salary of ten dollars. He reported regularly to the New York Prison Association and obtained his permanent release in August 1892. In his last communication he mentioned that he was attending evening classes and had laid aside eighty-five dollars.

48. No. 13,604 was twenty-five years of age when sentenced to the reformatory. He was an Italian, having emigrated three years previously.



He had been a sailor for a number of years, and had recently been tending a fruit stand in the city. He could neither read nor write. Received in August 1889, he was reduced to the second grade in September, for insubordination. It took him five months to regain the neutral grade. Four months later, he was again reduced for imperfect and unimproved record. After seven months, he found himself again in the "black", and from that time steadily improved. He reached the upper first grade in August 1891 and was granted a conditional release February 1892. In the meantime, he had graduated

from the special Italian class and passed through the four lowest primary sets of the grammar division. From the bricklaying class, to which he had been assigned, he graduated a competent journeyman. As he was unable to secure an immediate position at his trade, he was allowed to accept temporary employment as helper to a confectioner in the metropolis. Subsequently, he obtained work as bricklayer with a firm of contractors and, having reported regularly, received his absolute release in August 1892. When last heard from, he was working faithfully and keeping good hours.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

49. No. 14,478 was a semi-invalid. His mother had been deceased for twelve years. His father, a stationary engineer and fireman, earning



14478

twelve dollars a week, was occasionally intemperate. A younger brother of the prisoner's had been confined one year in a juvenile asylum. No. 14,478 had left home four years prior to his arrest and had since been living in boarding-houses. His associates were, for the most part, thieves, and he admitted having been engaged in burglaries for nearly one year prior to his arrest. He was assigned to light work in the reformatory printing office, and to regular treatment in the physical culture class. A few weeks after his arrival, he fell sick and was transferred to the hospital, where he lay for several months between life and death.

He rallied however, through careful nursing, to the physical culture class. Here he improved somewhat, and, after a total stay of one year, by special order of the board of managers, in consideration of his physical condition, after it was ascertained that his grandfather was able and desirous of taking care of him, and with the understanding that upon complete recovery, he was to be employed at printing, he was paroled. When absolutely released in September 1892, he was reported as rapidly recovering.

50. No. 14,306, born in America, of German parentage, was admitted in December 1890, under a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny.



14306

He was twenty-four years of age and had lived with his parents until the age of nineteen; since that time he had occupied furnished rooms. He had been an errand boy for two years at \$3.50 a week; had been working on a lithograph press for six months at six dollars per week, later driving a butcher's wagon at eight dollars. While at the reformatory, a letter was written to him, showing intimacy with an inmate of the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island. The doctor's report makes mention of a serious blood disease. He was assigned to the tailoring shop where he became a thorough

tailor before his departure. After six months in the neutral grade, he gained the upper first and secured his conditional release eight months later. He was paroled to employment with his father in New York City. Falling sick, three months afterwards, he asked for and obtained permission of the New York Prison Association to find work in the open air, tending horses, etc. In his new capacity he worked steadily, abstaining from drink and all excesses, and reporting regularly over his father's and employer's signatures. His absolute release was ordered six months after his departure on parole, in September 1892.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

51. No. 14,419 was of American birth and extraction. He had always lived at home with his parents, in New York City. His father was a machinist, earning \$3.50 per day. The son had been a salesman and shipping clerk, on wages of eight dollars per week. Of naturally good mental capabilities, he was endowed with a good primary school education and was assigned to the second intermediate class of the reformatory grammar division. He was associated with another reformatory inmate in the crime which led to his arrest. Physically, he was of good health and fair type, and was placed in the machinists' shop to learn his father's trade. After a detention of one year, he graduated as an advanced machinist apprentice. In the School of Letters, he passed through the grammar division to the highest academic class, attending all the lectures in practical ethics, economics, English literature, and modern history. Six months of satisfactory record in the neutral grade secured his promotion to the upper first. After four months in this division, his parole was authorized by the board of managers. Two months later, he was conditionally released, after obtaining a position at his trade, on a salary of thirty dollars per month to start with. He reported regularly thereafter.



14419

14419

division to the highest academic class, attending all the lectures in practical ethics, economics, English literature, and modern history. Six months of satisfactory record in the neutral grade secured his promotion to the upper first. After four months in this division, his parole was authorized by the board of managers. Two months later, he was conditionally released, after obtaining a position at his trade, on a salary of thirty dollars per month to start with. He reported regularly thereafter.

52. No. 13,407, convicted of grand larceny, was committed at the age of eighteen, under a five-year maximum sentence. He had always lived at home with his parents. His father was a jeweller, in New York City, and the prisoner had been working for him as office boy, at four dollars per week. He was somewhat run down in health as a result of fast living. For a trade, he was assigned to learn hardwood-finishing. After a satisfactory record of seven months, he was promoted to the upper first grade. Five days later, he was reduced to the lower first for wilfully destroying state property (cutting his shoes); six months of further good record secured his promotion to the blue-suited division. After four months in this grade, and twenty days previous to the probable authorization of his parole, he was reduced to the "convict" grade. He regained the lower first by three months of perfect behavior, and, six months later, he again found himself in the upper first. Seven months afterwards, he was paroled to a position at his trade, receiving full journeyman's wages. At a visit made last June to the New York Prison Association, in New York City, the General Superintendent met the young man's mother who overwhelmed him with expressions of gratitude for the change effected in her boy.



13407

13407

At a visit made last June to the New York Prison Association, in New York City, the General Superintendent met the young man's mother who overwhelmed him with expressions of gratitude for the change effected in her boy.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

53. No. 13,996 was a negro, twenty-six years of age. His parents had been dead some twenty years. The prisoner lived in furnished rooms



in New York City, since the age of thirteen. He could neither read nor write and had been employed as waiter and hotel boy. Of low mental capacity, he was assigned to the kindergarten, and, on the advice of the physician, to the physical culture class, for ethical improvement. Sentenced to the reformatory on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny, he was promoted to the upper first grade after eight months. While in the neutral grade, he found a gold ring and restored it to its owner. The director of the physical training department reported in the prisoner "a great muscular gain, especially in chest and upper arms, and a remarkable mental quickening." It was found, at first, an exceedingly difficult task to impart to him the rudiments of the language, and even the understanding of many common things. After fourteen months in the upper first grade he was deemed worthy of parole. He had been employed in the reformatory as cook, and, when conditionally released, departed to accept a situation procured for him as assistant cook in a New York hotel. When absolutely released, he reported savings amounting to seventy dollars.

54. No. 13,028 was committed from Oneida county on a five-year maximum charge of burglary in the third degree. His mother had



been dead for sixteen years. His father, a small grocer, illiterate and occasionally intemperate, had married a second time. The prisoner had always lived at home, his stepmother having always been very kind to him. He worked about the store for his father. Of low physical type, he was given to epileptic fits every two or three months. Received in May 1888, he was assigned to the third primary division and to the physical culture class, entering later the shoemaking department for trade instruction. He was reduced three times to the second grade, and after a total stay

of three years and seven months in the two lower grades he finally reached the probationary on Christmas 1891. One month later, he was released on parole by special exceptional order of the board of managers, made in consideration of his low physical condition, and after ascertaining that his stepmother was able and desirous of caring for him. On parole, he was temporarily engaged in light work for his father, at a weekly remuneration of \$3.50 above board and lodging, with prospect of securing definite work at his trade. His absolute release was ordered by the board convened in September.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

55. No. 14,255 was sentenced from Brooklyn, at the age of eighteen. He pleaded guilty to an attempt at forgery in the second degree, and was committed under a five-year maximum sentence. His father, who was deceased since six years, had been a carpenter and had left property valued at \$24,000. The prisoner had lived at home with his mother and sisters until three months previous to his arrest ; he was employed for four and a half years as assistant clothing cutter and trimmer, earning a weekly salary of eight dollars. A Protestant, attending church regularly, of late his associations were very bad. Physically, he was registered as of medium type with weak mouth and chin ; moral susceptibility ordinary and sensitiveness favorable. Received in November 1890, he was assigned to the tailoring department and was released on parole in February 1892. During the interval he had graduated from the School of Mechanical Arts as a journeyman tailor. Being unable to secure immediate employment, he was paroled in care of the New York Prison Association, accepting a position in a stationery store, temporarily. He soon obtained a situation at his trade and was working steadily when released, in September 1892. At this time, he was earning a weekly salary of ten dollars, of which he was saving two.

14255



56. No. 14,387 was of German birth and extraction. He came to America one and a half years previous to his arrest. His father, who had been

a clerk in Germany, was deceased since three years. His mother died during his infancy. In this country, he had been living with his uncle, working as entry clerk at a weekly salary of five dollars. His associations were bad ; among them a cousin who had served a term in state prison. Physically, he was of a low type with a (so-called) criminal cranium and criminal ears. Gifted with a good public-school education, he was assigned to the lowest academic class. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he entered the wood-carving class, from which he graduated

14387



later on as an advanced apprentice. His record at the reformatory was very satisfactory, the accounts showing ten perfect months in thirteen. During seven months he received treatment in the physical culture class, for general rehabilitation. He was paroled to employment at his trade, in Boston, where he had been proffered a situation at a salary of \$1.50 per day. His reports were received regularly, being endorsed by his employer and also by the German Aid Society, of Boston. When released, he was economizing his salary and depositing his savings with his employer, who seemed well pleased with him.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

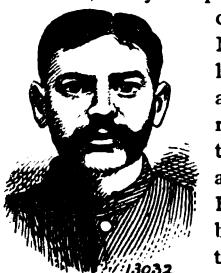
57. No. 13,483 was sentenced to the reformatory for robbery in the first degree, on a twenty-year maximum term. He was sixteen years of



age, of American birth and extraction. His father was addicted to strong drink and kept a small liquor saloon valued at one thousand dollars, having been previously a bricklayer. A cousin was confined in an insane asylum; the prisoner himself had been eight days in jail for drunkenness. He always lived at home and could barely read and write. Received May 16, 1889, and assigned to the bricklaying class, he was reduced to the second grade August 1, 1889, for general loss of marks. Two months later, he obtained his restoration to the lower first. After ten months of further imperfect

but improved record he was promoted to the upper first. In this grade he fell ill and was transferred to the hospital, where he remained during six weeks. When discharged by the physician, he resumed his work at bricklaying and graduated from the advanced class. He was paroled in February 1890, having secured work at his trade, in Utica, at regular journeyman's wages. He reported regularly for seven months, Chief of Police Dagwell, of Utica, testifying to the young man's industry and good character. An absolute release was forwarded in September 1891.

58. No. 13,032 was a native Hungarian. Prior to his departure for America, two years previous to his arrest, he had been living in a Hungarian country town.



He had been arrested once before in New York City for engaging in a street fight. He was living in furnished rooms, working on a small salary as waiter and grocer's clerk. When sentenced to the reformatory, he could barely read or write and entered the third lowest primary set; when paroled, he was among the members of the highest academic class. He was assigned to instruction in pattern-making and boat-building, upon his arrival. He was promoted to the upper first grade after six months of perfect record in the neutral grade, but was reduced eleven months

after to the lower first for insubordination and disrespectful conduct. In June 1890, after a fair record, he was again promoted to the probationary grade and his parole was authorized eighteen months later, in December 1891. He met with six weeks' delay in his efforts to secure a position but finally obtained employment at his trade and was conditionally released in February 1892. On parole, he received a monthly salary of sixty-five dollars, one-half of which he saved. He reported regularly through the New York Prison Association up to September 29th, when it was ascertained that he had departed for Europe to take a situation at his trade. Later, he was heard from as doing well.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

59. No. 14,398 came from Cayuga county on a charge of forgery. When committed, he stated that he had always lived at home in New York,



until ten weeks previous to his apprehension. He went to St. Louis in search of work but was unsuccessful. Upon his return, he stopped at Auburn to see an acquaintance, drank, became intoxicated and committed the crime for which he was sentenced to Elmira. He had been working for four years as shoe-cutter, earning a salary of twenty dollars a week. His father was a traveling salesman for a New York dry-goods house. The prisoner, a Hebrew, entered one of the reformatory primary classes and was assigned to the cabinet-making department. In the School of Letters he made his way to the second class of the grammar division, and

in the School of Mechanical Arts he graduated an advanced apprentice. Received in January 1891, he was paroled in February of the following year, and obtained his absolute release in September 1892. After five months' work at his trade, while on parole, with the consent of the New York Prison Association, his father started him in business in the metropolis. He has since corresponded with the management, expressing himself as especially gratified with the advantages he has derived from his attendance at the School of Letters.

60. No. 14,183, received from Orange county at the age of twenty, was convicted of grand larceny, entailing a maximum penalty of five years.

His father was a custom-house inspector, occasionally intemperate. The prisoner lived at home until his family broke up house, a year previous. Since then, he resided in a boarding-house, working as clerk and milk-cart driver, on a weekly pittance of seven dollars. Upon interview with the General Superintendent the prisoner claimed to have been intoxicated at the time of his crime. Admitted in September 1890, he gained the upper first grade in seven months and received his authorization of parole eight months later. In the meantime, he graduated from the primary division and passed through all the grammar classes to the lowest of the academic division, of which he was a promising member at the date of his parole. Unable to secure immediate employment he was detained at the reformatory until February 12, 1892. A position was then obtained for him as a plumber's helper at six dollars per week, with good prospects of advancement, if found capable. He reported regularly through the New York Prison Association who investigated the young man's condition and found him working soberly and honestly, and conducting himself in a reputable manner.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

61. No. 13,329 was admitted at the age of sixteen, under a maximum sentence of five years. His mother had been dead since four years; his father was a truckman, often intemperate. The prisoner, with a brother and sister, had been cared for during nine months in the Catholic Protectory. Save during that time, he had lived with his father until a year since; afterwards, he took up his abode in lodging-houses and furnished rooms. In the protectory, he had been employed at stocking knitting. During the subsequent year and a half, he worked as truck driver, and another year in a box factory. Upon arrival at the reformatory, in February 1889, he was assigned for instruction to the hardwood-finishing department; in the School of Letters, he entered the lowest class of the grammar division. After two months in the neutral grade, No. 13,329 was reduced to the second grade for larceny. He was restored arbitrarily to the lower first on December 1, 1889. He was reduced again for loss of marks, and restored the following November. Six months of good record secured his promotion to the upper first, whence he was paroled on February 12, 1892. On parole, he earned forty dollars per month at his trade of hardwood-finishing and contributed to his sister's support. He was absolutely released in September 1892.

62. No. 14,483 was sentenced from Wayne county on a five year maximum charge of assault. His father was a cooper, addicted to strong drink. The prisoner was arrested once before for fighting. He always lived at home until his parents separated, when he took up his abode with his mother. At that time, he was employed as hotel porter, and later on as a day laborer. When committed to the reformatory, the prisoner could scarcely read or write and was placed in the second lowest primary class. At first, he experienced considerable difficulty in mastering the rudiments of the language and failed several times in his school examinations. His behavior, however, afforded entire satisfaction, and he was promoted to the upper first grade six months after his arrival. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he had been assigned to learn shoemaking, in which trade he made rapid progress, graduating, after a term of one year, as an advanced apprentice. Having secured a position at custom shoemaking, at his home in Wayne county, he was conditionally released in February 1892; he reported regularly thereafter but lost his position on account of scarcity of work. He was permitted to search for employment within the State and succeeded several weeks afterwards in locating himself comfortably.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

63. No. 13,374 was sentenced under a ten-year maximum charge of attempt to commit rape. His mother had been dead since twelve years,



while his father, a cigar maker, had not been seen or heard from for over a year. The prisoner had been an inmate of a house of refuge for a year and a quarter, and had been living in furnished rooms during eleven months. For six months, he had been employed as grocer's boy and later had been working at odd jobs at an average salary of six dollars per week. His sensitiveness and moral susceptibility were estimated as positively wanting. He was reduced to the second grade four months after his arrival. Two months later, he gained the neutral and six months afterwards the probationary grade. After four months

in this division, he was reduced to the lower first grade for receiving tobacco, obtaining his reinstatement in February 1891. From that time it took him twelve months to earn a parole. During two weeks, he was employed as instructor in the plumbing department, but having secured a good position in New York, he was allowed to depart. One of the reformatory officers, while in New York, saw No. 13,374 and reported him as doing well and about to enter into business for himself. He was absolutely released in September 1892.

64. No. 13,243 could not read or write when committed to the reformatory, in December 1888, on a sentence for burglary. He was an



American, nineteen years of age. His father had been dead since the prisoner's infancy. The occupation of the son was that of seaman. Of a low physical type, his mental natural capability was recorded as good; sensitiveness and moral susceptibility were set down as doubtful. Ten weeks after arrival, he was reduced to the second grade for general loss of marks. Six weeks later, he was transferred to the State Hospital for Insane Criminals. Returned as cured, in January 1891, he was placed in the lower first grade, and in six months gained the upper first. Seven months afterwards, he was released upon parole to Staten Island, where he

worked on a farm with his brother and reported regularly for six months. His condition was subsequently investigated, and, on finding that he was doing well, the board of managers ordered his unconditional discharge in September 1892. When returned from Auburn asylum, No. 13,243 was assigned to the physical culture class for general "hardening up" and "reduction of adipose tissue." He was five feet and five inches in height, and weighed 190lbs. In eight months, his weight was reduced to 152lbs., and he gained considerably in physical tone and mental activity.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

65. No. 14,447 was sentenced to the reformatory under a maximum term of ten years, for grand larceny in the first degree. He was an American of German origin, eighteen years of age. His father, a furniture manufacturer, had died seventeen years since, and the prisoner had always lived at home with his mother. Endowed with a good public-school education and a fair knowledge of music, he was assigned to the lowest academic class and to the regimental band. He had been employed during three years at a weekly salary of six dollars as clerk in a diamond establishment. His associates were of a low character and dissolute, and the prisoner had contracted a serious blood disease. Upon interview with the General Superintendent, he was registered as of good physical quality, save for an effeminate mouth and chin; mental natural aptitude good, moral susceptibility and sensitiveness favorable. For a trade he was assigned to the book-bindery, from which he graduated, later on, as an advanced apprentice. His record at the reformatory was excellent, and he obtained his release on parole exactly one year after his commitment. At the time of his departure, he belonged to the highest academic class. On parole, he reported during six months to the Prison Association and was absolutely released in September 1892.

66. No. 12,787 had just reached the age of sixteen when sentenced for burglary. His father was a sea captain and had been dead since five years. The prisoner had been arrested for grand larceny three months previous, but was discharged. No. 12,787 was gifted with an excellent public-school education and always lived at home with his mother, being employed at office-work for a short time, at a weekly salary of five dollars. His moral susceptibility was set down as positively lacking, and his sensitiveness as doubtful. In November 1887, twelve days after his arrival, he made an attempt to escape and was reduced to the convict grade. Five weeks later, on Christmas, he was restored by the arbitrary action of the General Superintendent. Two months later, he was reduced again for loss of marks and once more arbitrarily restored. After six months of improved record, he gained the upper first grade, whence, after two years of irregular record, he was reduced to the neutral. Six months later he was again promoted. He secured a conditional release in February 1892. On parole, he obtained a situation at ten dollars a week in the office of a New York merchant, and reported regularly, his relatives testifying to his industry and moral life. An absolute release was granted him September 15, 1892, when it was definitely ascertained that he was doing well.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

67. No. 13,290, of Italian birth and descent, was committed on a maximum sentence of ten years, for an attempt at crime against nature.



He had been in America but one year, working in New York as a shoemaker. When committed to the reformatory at the age of twenty-two, he could not speak a word of English nor read or write his own native language. Received January 12, 1889, he was assigned to the special Italian class, and after a course of eight months had secured a knowledge of English sufficient to command his admission to the lowest primary class in the regular division. At first he learned very slowly, but sturdily strove on and after awhile began to read and write in a very creditable manner; he passed successively through the lower

primary classes to the second highest primary. In the Industries, he was assigned to perfect himself at his trade of shoemaking. After an irregular and "assisted" record, of six months' duration, he was promoted to the upper first grade, remaining in this division two years and a half. Paroled to employment in New York City, he worked steadily at twelve dollars a week and presented himself regularly during six months to the New York Prison Association who reported him as doing well. An absolute release was forwarded to him in September 1892.

68. No. 13,899 was committed on a ten-year maximum sentence for burglary. His mother had been deceased since twelve years; his father



was a longshoreman, occasionally intemperate. The prisoner had always lived at home previous to his mother's death. Since that time, he resided with his employer or in furnished rooms. At the age of ten, he was sent out West by the Children's Aid Society, but returned to New York after one year's absence. Subsequently, he worked eight years as a market delivery boy. Having received an elementary education, he was entered in the second primary class, from which he passed in twenty months to the academic division. From the bricklaying class, to which he had been assigned on arrival, he graduated

a competent journeyman. After twelve months of irregular conduct in the neutral grade, he was promoted to the upper first, in March 1891; here he sustained himself by fair, though irregular, conduct during ten months, and obtained his authorization of parole from the January board. Finding himself unable to secure an immediate position at his trade, he asked for and obtained permission in February to accept a situation as driver of a fish wagon at a weekly salary of ten dollars. One month later, he obtained steady work at his trade and was giving full satisfaction when absolutely released in September 1892.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

69. No. 13,878 was barely sixteen when sentenced, on a charge of burglary, involving a maximum term of five years' imprisonment. He was



of German birth, having emigrated to this country with his parents. He had been held once before for drunkenness and was associated with another reformatory inmate in the crime for which he was sentenced. While living at home, he worked irregularly at odd jobs. Upon interview with the General Superintendent, No. 13,878 was registered as of "low physical type, convict head, and dreamy eyes, with furtive treacherous expression"; moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were estimated as doubtful. Endowed with an elementary primary school education, he was admitted to the second primary class, on arrival, February 22, 1890. When paroled, exactly two years later, he was passing the various examinations of the academic division. He also graduated an advanced apprentice from the upholstering trade-class. Five months after his arrival, he was reduced to the second grade. On January 1st of the following year, he was restored to the neutral, and promoted to the upper first grade in July. Seven months later, he was paroled to employment at his trade in New York City. Reporting regularly during the ensuing six months, upon the favorable endorsement of the New York Prison Association, he obtained an absolute release.

70. No. 12,925 had been arrested previously four times, for drunkenness. He was committed from Elmira at the age of twenty-two. The



desire for strong drink led him to commit crime to obtain money wherewith to satisfy his inordinate cravings. His father, who had been intemperate, died during his infancy, and his mother, one and a half years before his arrest. Endowed with a good education, the prisoner was assigned to the lowest academic class and to the special division in stenography. In the latter, he acquired a speed of 125 words per minute. He was reduced to the second grade for general loss of marks, and after a final promotion to the probationary grade was paroled, in April 1890. In August, he was returned for violation of the "drink" clause of his parole. He entered the neutral grade and obtained a second authorization of parole after a new record of fifteen months. The opportunity presented itself at the reformatory to make use of his services and he was paroled to employment within the institution. After eight months and a half, his parole was extended to employment without. While engaged outside, he reported regularly. At this writing, it is learned that he is sick with pulmonary disease, with only slight hopes of recovery.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

71. No. 14,015, a native Englishman, was committed in April 1890 from Madison county, on a five-year maximum sentence for grand larceny.



He was twenty-seven years of age. His father worked in a brewery in London. The prisoner had lived with his parents until the death of his mother, which occurred twelve years previous to his arrest. During the following two years, he lived in a furnished room in London. He came to America in 1880, living in boarding houses, off and on, and tramping through the country for six or seven years. He had worked as a scullion, hostler, and at various odd jobs, his associations being low and intemperate. Upon interview with the General Superintendent he made known that he "drank all he could get." He was of a criminal type and affected with a serious blood disease. His moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as null and he was suspected of

having "done time" before. In the School of Letters, he was assigned to the third primary class. In the Industries, he was taught blacksmithing. His record at the reformatory was fair, and his parole was authorized after a stay of twenty-one months. He obtained a temporary situation at the reformatory, and, after a delay of seven months, secured employment in New York City, reporting regularly up to the time of this sketch.

72. No. 11,485 was first committed for perjury, in October 1883, under a ten-year maximum sentence. He was twenty-six years of age,



married and a resident of Elmira. His father had been a teamster, of intemperate habits, and had died a few months previous to the son's confinement. A cousin was serving a term in Auburn State Prison. He had been employed as farm hand and teamster. After a good record, he was conditionally released thirteen months after his arrival. Ten months later, he was returned for violation of parole and placed in the second grade. This time, it took him nearly two years to earn a parole. In the meanwhile, he had been reduced to the second grade after having attained the neutral. An opportunity presenting

itself to make use of his services in the reformatory, he was afforded employment within the institution, August 8, 1887. For three years and a half he worked steadily, providing for his wife and child in Elmira; but on January 5, 1891, was again returned for violation of parole, and placed this time in the neutral grade. After a good record of thirteen months' duration, he earned a new parole and secured a situation within the reformatory as yardman. His demeanor since obtaining his last conditional release has been excellent.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

73. No. 13,429 was sentenced on a ten-year maximum charge of attempt at rape. He was a married man, twenty-four years of age. His



parents had been persons of culture ; the father, deceased since fifteen years, had been a colonel in the regular army. A sister had been treated on account of mental disturbance, and a brother was of unsound mind. For twelve months prior to his commitment, he worked as bookkeeper at a weekly salary of twelve dollars. His associates were intemperate ; he himself had frequently suffered from delirium tremens. Of medium physical quality, with weak chin, and naturally good mental capacity, he was assigned to learn wood-carving and to perfect his knowledge of bookkeeping. Received in April 1889, he was paroled in February 1892, after an irregular record, to clerical work in the metropolis. Upon

learning that he had lost his situation, the management issued a warrant for his arrest, in June 1892, and forwarded it to the New York Prison Association, to be used at its discretion. The order was returned a week later with the statement that No. 13,429 had called, and although out of employment, he was looking for a new position and was not likely to become dangerous to the community. No absolute release had been granted up to date of this writing, September 30, 1892, although it had been ascertained that No. 13,429 had again secured a situation and was apparently doing well.

74. No. 13,587 was seventeen years of age when sentenced to the reformatory on a two and a half year maximum charge. Until the time of



his arrest, he had been living with his father, a blacksmith, in New York City. His sister was an epileptic. Previous to his commitment, the prisoner had been employed as errand boy, at a salary of \$4.50 per week. He was endowed with a fair primary-school education and entered the lowest class of the grammar division. Upon arrival at the reformatory, he was assigned to learn blacksmithing ; one month later, he was reduced to the second grade for the loss of three marks in one month. After six months of variable record, he was restored to the lower first by the arbitrary action of the

General Superintendent. Eight months in the neutral grade secured his promotion to the upper first, in November 1890 ; a year later, with a slightly improved record, he was released, two months before the expiration of his maximum term of sentence. At the time of his parole, he was a member of the lowest academic class and an advanced blacksmith apprentice. On parole, he went to work for his father, reported regularly for six months and was living a steady and industrious life at the time of his final discharge, January 22, 1892.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

75. No. 12,710 was sentenced in August 1887, at the age of twenty-three. Until the age of eighteen, he had been living at home with

his father, a grocer, of fortune estimated at \$50,000. He was a high school graduate, of Jewish persuasion. His associations had been of a vile character. Ten weeks after his commitment, he was reduced to the second grade for attempting to escape and was restored five months later by special order. On January 1, 1891, he was promoted to the probationary grade; in this division he remained two years, with an unimproved record, and was degraded to the lower first for "crookedness". In August, he again reached the upper first and was paroled in February 1892. His parole was extended to Philadelphia where he obtained work at sixty dollars per month. He reported regularly during six months

and was released by expiration of his maximum, August 10, 1892. In his July report, he made the following statement of his savings: Cash on hand, June 1st, \$96.43; saved in June, \$26.81; savings to July 1st, \$123.24. When heard from, a few days after his discharge by expiration of maximum, he was conducting himself as a respectable citizen, earning a monthly salary of eighty dollars per month.

76. No. 12,672 was sentenced from Syracuse, on a charge of burglary entailing a sentence of twenty years. His father owned a saloon valued at

\$15,000 and was a victim of intemperance. The prisoner had been arrested previously three times for drunkenness. His associates were of a low moral and social scale. He made his headquarters at home until one year prior to his arrest; afterwards, he lived in boarding houses. The crime of which he was convicted was committed while he was under the influence of liquor and on the premises of his father. Received June 13, 1887, the prisoner was paroled on May 28, 1888, after a stay of less than one year. On September 21, 1888, he was returned for violation of parole. Previous to re-arrest, his conduct was

such as to warrant the opinion of weak-mindedness. He developed signs of melancholia and paranoia, imagining himself the object of a conspiracy. When recommitted, he claimed to be dazed with opium and morphine. He was assigned for mental quickening to the physical culture class and improved considerably. On January 20, 1892, he was paroled to employment within the institution, but soon evidenced signs of insanity, and, in April, he was transferred to the State Hospital for Insane Criminals, at Matteawan, where he was still confined at the time of this writing.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

77. No. 14,186 was of Irish birth and extraction. When committed, at the age of twenty, he was utterly illiterate. His mother had been deceased since six years and his father was a tailor, occasionally intemperate, residing in New York City. The prisoner had always lived at home or with his elder brother. He was a Protestant, non-attendant, working in various capacities, such as boatman in the New York harbor, and as barber, in which latter he was employed during nine months. He had drunk himself to intoxication three or four times and his associates were very low. Of good physical quality, and enjoying fair health, he was placed in the military and assigned to the hardwood-finishing department.

In the School of Letters, he entered the lowest primary class to learn to read and write. Arrived in September 1890, he gained the upper first grade in seven months and after a good record of five months in the "blue", obtained his authorization of parole. After securing a position at his trade, from which he graduated at the reformatory, No. 14,186 was conditionally released, and reported regularly during four months, with the certification of his employer and endorsement of the New York Prison Association. Correspondence suddenly ceased after March 1892, the case being under investigation at the present date.

78. No. 14,197 was received from the metropolis under a twenty-year maximum sentence of burglary. His father and mother were both living, the former being a shoemaker in New York, addicted to alcoholic excesses. The prisoner had been for three years stock-boy in a dry-goods house, earning wages of five dollars per week. His associations were very bad, numbering notably an ex-convict. When questioned as to his previous condition, "pauper or criminal," the record was made, "Claims not, but General Superintendent doubts." His sensitiveness and moral susceptibility were registered at zero. His mental natural capabilities were considered good, with the parenthetical observation "at present criminous." He was entered in the second primary class and for a trade was assigned to shoemaking. After a good record at the reformatory, he was conditionally released in November 1891, after a term of thirteen months. In the meanwhile, he had attained the highest grammar class and at the time of parole was "passing well". At shoemaking, he was somewhat slower, graduating only as apprentice. When paroled, he reached his destination and immediately reported. He reported for three months thereafter, until February 1892, all his letters being signed by his employer. He was then working at shoe-lasting, at wages of \$8.50 per week. Nothing further has been heard of him.



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

79. No. 14,276 was sentenced in November 1890. He admitted having been arrested three times previously : at nineteen, for jumping on



cars, two months later for drunkenness, and five months afterwards for fighting. In each case, he was discharged upon the payment of five dollars. During three years, he had been employed as plumber's apprentice, at a weekly salary of ten dollars. When admitted to the reformatory, his knowledge of arithmetic extended to long division and he was placed in the second primary class, graduating subsequently from the second highest class of the grammar division. His moral susceptibility was regarded as favorable and sensitiveness above the average. Assigned to the plumbing class, he made a good record and was conditionally released

to accept employment at his trade in Syracuse. Upon reaching his destination, he reported to Chief of Police Wright, who wrote as follows : "No. 14,276 has a splendid job with a good and kind man. I had a talk with his employer before the young man came on, and he fully realizes the importance of watchfulness with paroled prisoners and will report him if he manifests any signs of waywardness." The paroled man corresponded regularly for five months but has not been heard from since June 1892. At the end of August, a letter was received from his mother stating he "had left for the West, intending to go to Kansas City."

80. No. 13,303 was a Canadian, of Irish descent. Two years previous to his arrest, he had been treated for acute insanity, due, it was thought, to



overwork in his studies. Until the age of eleven, the prisoner lived in Montreal with his father, whose fortune was estimated at \$75,000. Since then he had lived in boarding-schools and colleges, following medical courses, and finally coming to New York where he took University lectures. Received in February 1889, he was reduced to the second grade for general misbehavior in April and did not gain his restoration until five months later. He remained in the neutral grade nineteen months, five of which he passed in the hospital. In April 1891, he obtained promotion to the upper first and was finally paroled in November.

When conditionally released, two years and nine months after his admission, he was sent home to his father in Montreal, who expressed his willingness to place the young man in college for the purpose of continuing his medical studies. No. 13,303 reported regularly during three months, but afterwards ceased all correspondence. When last heard from, he was a student in a medical college at Montreal and announced that his brother had been elected to the Canadian Parliament.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

81. No. 14,190, when admitted, in September 1890, was nineteen years of age. He was an American, born of German parents, and could scarcely



14190

read the alphabet. He always lived at home ; his father had been dead since three years ; his mother was a laundress. The son worked lately at odd jobs, earning unsteady wages, averaging one dollar per day. Upon interview, his physical type was registered as low. He was assigned to the lowest primary class in the School of Letters, and, in the Industries, to the carpentry department. From the latter, he graduated, later on, as an advanced carpenter apprentice, and was afforded practical experience on the State buildings. In the School of Letters, he learned to read and write passably well and to cipher to division. After seven months of fair record, he reached the probationary grade

whence he was paroled in December 1891, seven months later. When conditionally released to employment in New York City, he reported upon reaching destination. Afterwards his reports were irregular. It was learned however that he was working at his trade of carpenter at wages of \$1.75 per day, with the prospects of journeyman's pay in the near future. When last heard of, he was living soberly and honestly, his case, at the time of this sketch, being under investigation.

82. No. 14,116 was sentenced from Sullivan county on a charge of assault, calling for a maximum of five years. Previous to his arrest, he had



14116

always lived with his parents. His father was a mason and farmer. The prisoner had worked as a farm hand ; he was a Protestant and claimed to have attended services regularly. When received, at the age of twenty, he was entirely illiterate and could barely make himself understood in English. He was assigned to the special German class, but his mental faculties were sluggish and he made very little progress in school. Of a low physical type, with a coarse and ox-like expression, but enjoying good health, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as doubtful. For a trade, he was assigned to the carpentry

class. Here he did fairly well and graduated after a year and five months as an advanced carpenter apprentice. Received in June 1890, he reached the upper first grade in May of the following year, being retarded principally by miserable marking in school. After seven months in the probationary division, he obtained a conditional release. Being unable to secure work at his trade, he accepted employment at general housework on wages of twenty dollars a month and board. He reported upon arrival, but since that time he has not been heard from.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

83. No. 13,771 was committed from Montgomery county, on a ten-year maximum sentence. His father had been deceased since one year,

and his mother for three years. Of low physical type, with criminal head and forehead, he could barely read and write at the time of his admission. In free life, he had been a knitting-mill boy and, later, a day laborer at a small salary. He was addicted to strong drink, occasionally reaching a state of intoxication. He was assigned to the bricklaying and plastering class. When paroled, two years later, he was a graduate journeyman bricklayer and a member of the highest grammar class. Received at the reformatory in December 1889, No. 13,771 was reduced to the second

grade for misconduct two months later. He did not regain the neutral grade until August 1890. Six months after this he was promoted to the upper first, securing his conditional release ten months later. He was paroled to a situation with a builder in Brooklyn. He reported regularly during five months, after which time permission was granted him to change his employment and residence to Orange county. He did not repair to the new place, however, and a thorough investigation failed to throw any light upon his doings or lead to the discovery of his whereabouts. He made no report for June nor has any report of any kind been received from him since.

84. No. 14,002 was of Canadian-French birth and origin. His parents, with whom he had been living previous to his arrival in the States,

five months back, were residents of Quebec. His father was a clerk of the court. The prisoner was assigned to the iron-moulding department, but being troubled with tænia found himself unable to master his trade and was in consequence assigned to light work. Received in April 1890, he was reduced to the second grade in July and was not restored until November. Seven months of fair record in the neutral grade gained his admission to the upper first, whence he was paroled, December 31, 1891, after a total detention of nineteen months. When conditionally released, he could speak English

fluently, having graduated from the special French class and made his way through the four lowest primary sets of the School of Letters, and he was provided with a fair knowledge of reading, writing, and ciphering. As the young man's father expressed a willingness to make arrangements for his son's future in Quebec, he was paroled in his parent's charge and sent to Canada. He reported faithfully on reaching destination and was heard from one month later, when he was employed by the Canadian Government, and residing with his family. Since that time, he has neglected to report.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

85. No. 13,970 was sentenced at the age of twenty-one, on a two and a half year maximum charge of attempt at larceny. His father was a paper-hanger and painter, occasionally intemperate; his mother had been dead for sixteen years. The prisoner had lived with his father until the age of twelve; afterwards, with his grandfather for two years. Since the age of fourteen, his life had been passed mostly in cheap lodging houses. Previous to his arrest, he had been employed as apprentice to a paper-hanger, earning wages of nine dollars per week. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he was assigned to the frescoing class. After an imperfect record of five months, he was reduced to the second grade. Three months of improved conduct in this division gained his restoration to the neutral grade, on December 1, 1890. With a record



slightly imperfect in school, but otherwise good, he was promoted to upper first grade six months later, in June 1891, and paroled in January of the ensuing year. He secured employment in New York City with a well-known firm of painters and decorators and reported regularly during three months. It was learned subsequently that he had left his employers in June without giving any information as to his intentions.

86. No. 12,985 was received April 26, 1888, under a five-year maximum sentence. When arrived, he was twenty-one years of age and claimed to be married; he could give no information respecting his marriage other than that his wife was an inmate of the Charity Hospital at Blackwell's Island. Upon interview, he stated that he had never been arrested before, but his record contains mention that the management "believed him to be an experienced criminal." He claimed to have lived in lodging houses since the age of fourteen, engaged mostly in peddling. He gave the name of his parents and other relatives, but alleged to be ignorant of their addresses. His education was limited to a bare knowledge of reading and writing. His mental natural capability was registered as "good but debased." It was learned afterwards that he had an acquaintance with No.



12,917, who was subsequently transferred to Clinton State Prison for "incorrigibility". No. 12,985 reached the upper first grade in December 1888, but was held over for further test, during two and a half years. In November 1891, he was paroled to employment at the reformatory. In March 1892, he eloped and a warrant was issued for his apprehension, but no reports have since been received concerning his whereabouts.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

87. No. 14,071 was an American of German descent. He was received from New York City at the age of twenty-one, under a ten-year maximum sentence for burglary in the second degree. He had been previously sentenced to three months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct, but obtained his discharge after two days. His father had been deceased since nine years. His mother was living, while a sister was an epileptic. Upon arrival, the prisoner was entirely illiterate and could barely make himself understood in English. He was assigned to the special German class. Prior to his commitment, he had been employed in a boiler shop, and also, more recently, as furniture varnisher at nine dollars per week. At the reformatory, he was assigned to perfect himself in the hardwood-finishing department. Admitted June 7, 1890, he earned seven months of good record and was promoted to the upper first grade

in January 1891. After three months in this grade, his perfect record was annulled for dishonesty, and it required six months of further perfect record before he could secure his parole, which was granted November 9, 1891. Until April 1892, he reported regularly through the New York Prison Association. From that time all correspondence ceased.

88. No. 13,937 had been an inmate of the House of Refuge during four months and had also been arrested for drunkenness previous to his commitment, in March 1890. During the two years preceding his arrest, he had been living in furnished rooms. His parents were both living; his father, a wood vender, was possessed of some four or five thousand dollars. One sister was an epileptic. The prisoner had worked at odd jobs, such as light porter, driver, and wood-bundler, earning an average salary of eight dollars per week. Of medium physical type and good health, his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were considered doubtful quantities. He was associated with another reformatory inmate at the time of his arrest and was provided with a fair

primary-school education. For a trade, he was assigned to the bricklaying and plastering class. After a total stay of twenty months, he secured his conditional release and was paroled to employment at his trade in a Long Island town. Two months afterwards, he was detected pilfering from his employer. The latter immediately notified the New York Prison Association and a warrant was issued for the delinquent's arrest. The delay caused by this transaction enabled the culprit to make good his escape. His whereabouts are at present unknown.



RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

89. No. 13,982 was committed at the age of nineteen, for burglary. His father had been deceased only five months.

A first cousin on his mother's side was afflicted with St. Vitus's-dance. The prisoner had been previously arrested for fighting. At the time of his apprehension, he was found intoxicated and in company with an ex-convict. It was also discovered, subsequently, that he had an acquaintance with a reformatory inmate. He had been employed during a short time as teamster at \$1.75 per day. Upon arrival, he was assigned to the stone-cutting class. Received at the reformatory in April 1890, he was reduced to the convict grade for bad conduct and untruthfulness four months afterwards. In November, he was restored to the neutral grade. Six months in this grade obtained his promotion to the probationary grade. After six months of satisfactory conduct in the upper first, his conditional release was granted by the board of managers in November 1891. He was paroled to work at stone-cutting in New York City, and after reaching his destination reported. A month later, he threw up his situation, and it is thought, although no definite news has been obtained, that he is now serving a term in another state prison.

90. No. 14,000 came to the reformatory in April 1890, on a charge of forgery committed in 1887. He was sentenced immediately upon his release from the penitentiary where he had served a five months' term for petty larceny. Previously, he had always lived at home. His father had been dead for five years. A cousin on his mother's side was insane. The prisoner was provided with only a fair primary school education. In the School of Mechanical Arts, he entered the bricklaying and plastering class. Here he made rapid progress and graduated from the advanced division a thorough journeyman. Four months after his arrival, he was reduced to the second grade for continual loss of marks, and regained the lower first three months later. A perfect record during the ensuing thirteen

months secured his conditional release. At the time of his parole, he was a member of the academic division. He received permission to accept a clerical position in Rochester, where his mother resided. He did not work steadily, however. He reported regularly during six months but was discharged on account of slack business. After several weeks of idleness, he secured a situation with a friend, at a salary of fifty dollars per month, but became discontented and left for Buffalo where he was subsequently arrested for theft. Conviction followed his apprehension and he was sent to another prison,



NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

91. No. 14,344 was of Scotch birth and origin. He had always lived at home with his parents until he came to America, six months previous to



his arrest, since which time he had been living in cheap lodging houses. His father was a common laborer, intemperate and very poor. An uncle on his mother's side was insane. The prisoner had been arrested once before, in Scotland, but secured his discharge. Prior to his commitment he had been working during a few months as tailor, at a weekly salary of twelve dollars. He was a heavy drinker and claimed to be an attendant at the Church of Scotland. When arrived at the reformatory, he could scarcely read or write and was placed in the second lowest primary class. Of medium physical type and good health upon interview with the General Superintendent,

his moral susceptibility and sensitiveness were recorded as very doubtful and he was assigned to the tailoring class to perfect himself at his trade. Received at the reformatory in December 1890, after twelve months of fair record he was vouchsafed a conditional release, after a situation had been obtained for him in the metropolis. He reached his destination and reported December 14th. Two weeks after his departure, he robbed his employer of some two hundred dollars in money and valuables, and took to flight.

92. No. 13,600 was a married man, twenty-two years of age, when committed under a ten-year maximum sentence. His father was a liquor dealer in a western town and addicted to the use of alcoholics.



His mother had been dead since nine years. For six years he had been working as a printer, earning from ten to fifteen dollars a week. Physically, of low type, and enjoying fair health, he was assigned to the printing department to perfect himself at his trade. Received August 18, 1889, he was reduced to the second grade on May 31, 1890, for continued imperfect and unimproved record. After five months in the red uniform, he was restored to the neutral grade and promoted to the probationary six months later. After a good record of five months

his release was authorized by the board of managers assembled in October 1891. It took him three months to secure a position and he was finally paroled in January 1892 to remunerative employment at his trade, in New York City. He reported on reaching his destination, and also in February, to the New York Prison Association. Two months later, he abandoned his situation without notifying the management. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he fled the city and his whereabouts are at present unknown.

RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

93. No. 14,136 was received in July 1890 on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny. His father, who had died in Ireland ten years previous, had been employed as clerk in a brewery and left some \$3,000. The prisoner had not lived at home for nine years; he came to America in 1884. During the four years following, he worked as a kitchen man, and later as an order cook, earning from eight to ten dollars per week. His associates were intemperate, and he was intoxicated at the time of his crime. Possessed of a high-school education, he entered the lowest academic class and was assigned, upon his expressed wish, to the cooking class, to perfect himself at the trade he had followed outside. Three months after his commitment, he was reduced to the second grade for misbehavior and general loss of marks. Reinstated in the neutral grade three months later, he earned his promotion to the upper first by six months of perfect record, and his parole was authorized by the January 1892 board. Having secured a good situation as cook in a Brooklyn restaurant, he was allowed to depart under conditions, on February 3, 1892. He reached destination but failed to report. A few days later he stole an overcoat and absconded. A thorough search failed to reveal his hiding place, and a warrant for his arrest remains in the hands of the police unsatisfied.

94. No. 13,056 was sentenced in June 1888, on a five-year maximum charge of burglary.



Upon interview with the General Superintendent, the following report was made: "Does not give a connected or complete account of himself. Bears strong marks of having previously served in prison. Understands stocking-knitting; perhaps learned it at a house of refuge. Mental natural capability good, but of criminal type. Educate and hold until he straightens out and gives an account of himself." The physician's report reads: "Has had pneumonia. The man is a humbug. His story is a string of contradictions." In November, following his commitment, he voluntarily acknowledged having been imprisoned sixteen months in a house of refuge under a different name, and also of having served three terms in the penitentiary. Since the last term, which expired in December 1886, he had been tramping. After six months of good record, he was promoted to the upper first, but was reduced to the convict grade for dishonesty and assault upon a room-mate. He regained the neutral grade and later the upper first. He was paroled in February 1892 to a situation in Maine. He reported for the month of March, but a few weeks later ran away, stealing a boat in order to make his escape.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

95. No. 14,131, of American birth and origin, was sentenced from Buffalo at the age of twenty-four on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny. His father, who had been dead for two years, had been an inmate of an insane asylum. His mother, two aunts on his mother's side, and a cousin on his father's side were all insane. The prisoner had previously been arrested three times: once for theft, once for obtaining money under false pretenses, and another time for "jumping" his board-bill. He had been employed as shipping clerk at Buffalo, at nine dollars per week. He had also been a salesman for a stove-polish factory at ten dollars, a porter in a box factory at nine dollars, carpenter at \$2.25 per day, and a clerk and fancy ticket writer at ten dollars

per week. Endowed with a good public school education, he was of medium physical type, with eyes seemingly indicative of some abnormal inheritance. Admitted to the reformatory in July 1890, he was assigned to the carpentry class and promoted to the upper first grade in January 1891. One year later, his parole was authorized by the board of managers, and he was permitted to depart after work had been secured for him. He reported for a few weeks after arrival, when he fled; he has not been heard of since, although strenuous efforts have been made to locate him.

96. No. 14,130, of German birth, was received in July 1890, at the age of twenty, under a ten-year maximum sentence for grand larceny. He

had emigrated to America four years previous to his arrest. Before that time, he had always lived with his parents in Germany; in this country, he usually resided with his employer. Of medium type and fair health, he was endowed with a good common school education and was placed in the lowest academic class. In free life, he had been employed for some time as grocery clerk, earning twenty dollars per month, exclusive of board. In the reformatory School of Mechanical Arts, he was assigned to the printing office. Six months after his arrival, he attained the upper first grade and was paroled to employment within the reformatory in November 1891, after a total stay of sixteen months. Six weeks later, he was fined five dollars for gross negligence in his work. On February 20, 1892, his parole was withdrawn, pending a charge of receiving money from an inmate. He was tried by court-martial and fainted during the proceedings. Upon recovering, he confessed his guilt to the General Superintendent and was placed in the upper first grade as an inmate. His record in this division has since been satisfactory, and, if sustained, will entitle him to an early parole.

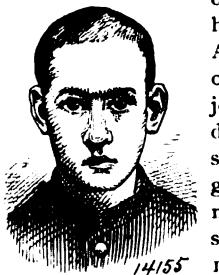


RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM

97. No. 14,155 was an American of English parentage. When admitted to the reformatory in July 1890, on a five-year maximum charge of grand larceny, he was seventeen years of age. He had formerly been an inmate of a juvenile asylum. A brother had been detained for one year in a house of refuge. The prisoner had worked at odd jobs, having been employed in an oil mill at five dollars a week, previous to his arrest. Assigned to the second primary class, he was a member of the highest grammar class when paroled sixteen months later. Of naturally good mental capacity, his record was fairly satisfactory and his parole was authorized in November 1891. Being unable to secure a situation at his trade of pattern-making, he was allowed to accept temporary employment at something else. On February 5, 1892, news was received that he was under arrest for theft. A warrant for his return was issued and the delinquent was gathered in and placed in the convict grade. Three months later, he was promoted to the neutral, when it became necessary to draw upon the population to reduce its proportions; No 14,155 was among those chosen. He was transferred to Clinton State Prison in July 1892. His maximum term expires in July 1895.

98. No. 14,273 was an orphan, nineteen years of age. On arrival, he declared that he was married, but this was found to be false. The prisoner had been an inmate of a house of refuge for eleven months; he had been discharged two years previous; since that time, he occupied furnished rooms in the city. He had received a fair primary school education and a knowledge of type-setting. Upon interview with the General Superintendent, his natural mental capacity was set down as very good. During his first month at the reformatory, he received a marking of zero for the commission of fraud at an examination and lying when questioned upon the subject. The following six months, his record was perfect and he earned his admission to the upper first grade. After five months of good conduct in the latter division, his release was

approved by the board of managers and he was paroled to employment in New York City. He reported upon arrival, but failed to do so thereafter. He had hardly been away three months when he stole some underclothing and was immediately returned to the reformatory on a warrant of recommitment. He was placed in the convict grade and assigned to the iron-foundry. For the succeeding eight months, his conduct remained unimproved, and at this writing he is yet the possessor of a red uniform.



14155



14273

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

99. No. 14,286, a negro, twenty-nine years of age, was sentenced from Steuben County on a charge of burglary entailing a maximum sentence of five years. He was a cider drunkard. His parents had died during his infancy. He had previously received a sentence of one hundred days in the penitentiary. Reared in a colored orphan asylum until the age of twelve, he worked on a farm until seventeen, and during the ensuing eight years he tramped all around the country. He finally settled down in Steuben county as a laundryman, marrying there. An illiterate, he was assigned to the lowest primary class to learn reading and writing. He was put to work in the laundry and also acted as hospital scullion. Received in November 1890, he earned a good record and in December 1891 was paroled to his town as coal-heaver at wages of six dollars a week. The weather was bad and his pay so small that he gave up his position, and, being unable to find work, changed his residence to New York City and reported from there in April 1892. On August 17th, having failed to report for three months, he was brought in. When re-arrested, he was idle and residing with a negress other than his wife. He was placed in the neutral grade and was doing well up to the time of this sketch.

100. No. 12,924 was aged nineteen when convicted of burglary, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods. He had been twice in the Buffalo penitentiary, on short periods, for disorderly conduct. He had also been an inmate of a house of refuge during one and a half years. His mother had been dead since eight years and his father was a foreman in a tannery, and in moderate circumstances. The prisoner had left home at the age of fifteen, giving himself up entirely to a life of tramping. Practically illiterate, he was assigned to the second lowest primary class and to the carpentry trade. Received in February 1888, he was reduced twice to the second grade—once for fighting. He profited by the Christmas 1890 declaration of amnesty and obtained his reinstatement in the neutral. Six months later, he was promoted to the upper first grade, and after a fair record in the blue uniform was paroled to employment in Buffalo. He was then a journeyman carpenter and a graduate of the highest academic class. On parole, he earned wages of two dollars per day and at first did fairly well, reporting to Chief of Police Morgenstern. Later, having abandoned his situation and fallen into bad company, he was returned to the reformatory for violation of parole, and placed in the second grade. It is too early, at this date, to make comment as to his progress.





EVERY civilized country, especially within the last twenty years, has had its attention directed, at times forcibly, to the consideration of the proper treatment for criminals. The subject has been one of absorbing interest, not only to philanthropists and to social and moral reformers, but to politicians, to statesmen, and to sociologists of every description. And no question of more moment to society could engage their attention. Year after year, congress upon congress has sounded the bugle of alarm, and year after year crime has increased throughout the world, in proportions that threaten to engulf eventually the race itself. The most erudite scholars, representing the learning and experience of every advanced nation of the earth, have repeatedly met to consider this grave problem, of such import to humanity, and as often has the cry of danger and warning issued forth from their councils.

Society is essentially a self-protective body. Every other consideration must give way before the question of its own preservation. Pity nor unforgivingness, charity nor hard-heartedness, sentimentalism nor vengeance must influence its decisions when its existence is at stake. It cannot afford to indulge in luxuries while dying for the want of substantial food. It must look to itself before all ; afterwards, to its members. Its first aim

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

must be utility ; that is for itself ; its next, justice ; that is for its individual constituents. Utility and justice, these are the two great pleas of government. No sentiment of revenge, no sentiment of kindness may interfere with these purposes involving its existence.

In studying the course of crime through the world, one readily perceives how marked has been its progress. Every nation provided with the means of computing such evidence reports a steady growth of the evil, far greater than the corresponding increment in population. The proportionate difference is especially manifest of late years ; it is conceded that within the past two decades crime has more than doubled.* But little knowledge of figures is required to appreciate the fearful significance of this proportion. It implies that the very life of society is intimately bound up with the question of criminality, is dependent upon the arrest of this appalling, abnormal growth of vice. It implies that the measures heretofore adopted for the prevention of lawlessness have signally failed in their purpose, that, whereas created for the object of repressing crime, they have witnessed, have favored and abetted its development. And, more important still, it implies that if the evil is to be stopped, other measures must be brought to bear.

After centuries of experience and experiments, we are finally obliged to come to the conclusion that our judgment was at fault, that we have erred in our calculations, that the basis of our penal system, juridical and executive, is imperfect and deceptive, powerless to uphold the weighty structure of civilization confided to its support. It is certainly not flattering to bygone generations, it is most humiliating to our own pride and derogatory to this modern civilization of which we delight so much to boast, to admit the mistake. But obliged to admit it we are. Facts tell too strongly against us to allow any room for hope. We have long passed the age of obscurantism when precedent was an all-swaying influence, was thought a perfect title and infallible guide, when old-time custom was esteemed a mark of the quality of present systems, or an excuse and motive of their existence. And granting the inefficacy and failure of modern penal methods, we must, logically, find in what they are defective, and adopt

*Speech of Dr. Denis, Anthropological Congress, Brussels, 1892.

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

corrective measures in pursuance of the result of our researches.

Probably the most serious blunder committed by legislative bodies in the treatment of felons is the habit of dealing with the offence itself and not with the offender. "Society cannot be protected against that which the criminal has done: its only remedy lies in guarding itself against what he may do."* Before the past, it is helpless; for the future, it can provide. The deed of to-day legislation cannot redress; it is the fruit of other ages. The deed of to-morrow it may regulate; for such it is accountable to future generations. It is the criminal, not the crime, that should motive the rulings of law givers and dispensers. The deed itself is but mere circumstance consequent upon the wilful act, a phase only of the evidence by which may be determined the guilt of the accused, that is, his responsibility, or, more important still, may be fixed the degree of danger attending his discharge. The object of criminal legislation must not be the so-called penalty, but, in the measure of the possible, juridical remedy and, above all, social protection. The welfare of society demands that the sentence be not a mere piece of retaliation, an act of vengeance, but that it conduce to the protection of the community; that the punitive be neglected, if necessary, in favor of the reformatory, for it has long ago been proved that, under habitual circumstances, crime, like insanity and pauperism, presents qualities of hereditariness; that hundreds of law-breakers may often be traced back to one criminal ancestor. Crime breeds crime. If a government would see the number of its criminals decrease, it must prevent the entry of the evil-doer rather than provoke his egress; it must legislate to impede his birth preferably to, and to avoid, suppressing him after he is born. The incarcerated malefactor should not, therefore, when released from prison walls, become a liberated malefactor, ready to resume his nefarious occupation; to procreate and corrupt others who would follow in his steps, children and pupils, who in their turn become parents and teachers, multiplying to the infinite the race of the criminal. But he should come forth an honest man, with the mental and physical capacity of earning a livelihood, with the moral strength of living up to his virtuous resolves; and if the capacity cannot be attained, if the moral strength cannot be

*Rev. W. S. Crowe.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

developed, then the well-being of the commonwealth requires that the transgressor of its laws be held forever in detention, as a helpless imbecile or a moral lunatic, incurably diseased.

It is no longer a question of finances, but a question of life. To evade the issue, to neglect the action, means eventual disruption, a fearful cataclysm. When threatened with cholera, the nation, overcome with the dread of approaching calamity, hastily proceeds to put into practice every measure, hygienic and social, suggested by science and experience for warding off the epidemic and preventing its spread. How much more necessary to resist the ingress of crime, and combat its propagation !

Let us acknowledge the truth to ourselves : we are indolent ; we are selfish ; we neglect the generation to come because it costs too much time and too much thought to effect radical changes in the generation present ; the good we would accomplish would be for those coming after, more than for ourselves ; it is not our social life but theirs which is in danger ; the legacy our forefathers transmitted to us we will hand down to our descendants : we are not indebted to posterity for more than we have received from ancestry. However unconscious to mankind the existence of such a spirit, it is none the less actual and, were a thorough search made, would be found deeply underlying the motive of our present apathy, of this moral inertia. But the sentiment is unworthy of our century and will be repudiated by all progressive governments.

After protection for society, the object of penal legislation must be ministration to its members—equal distribution to the individual, justice to the criminal.

Justice does not consist of measuring deeds by time. A court of justice is not a bureau of exchange where is registered the value of every action in months and years. "Penal legislation," said Mr. Herman de Baëts, before the International Congress of Anthropology, held last summer at Brussels, "is not the science of a certain number of articles more or less defined, the different solutions of which are to be found in separate drawers carefully labeled." The circumstances surrounding the criminal act, the intent and general condition of the delinquent must be taken into account before a judgment can be equitably had. It is irrational to proportion the sentence to the mere deed, the accidental result of concomitant circumstances. Between men

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

who steal, the value of the booty can establish no difference of guilt where the act and design are alike. It is not justice to pass a lighter sentence upon the intentional assassin, whose murderous ball barely missed his victim's heart, than upon him whose aim was more accurate by a hair's breadth ; all other conditions equal, one is as culpable as the other ; their intentions were similar, their acts, inasmuch as dependent upon themselves, identical ; can guilt then lie in the perfection of a weapon, or the firmness of the arm, the precision of the eye ? Of two persons who commit assault with like malice and inflict equal harm, is one the less reprehensible, because the physician attending his victim is an experienced and careful practitioner and saves the patient, while the doctor in charge of the other is incompetent or careless and allows his ward to die ? That surely cannot be. "Held to await the results of his victim's injuries" is a legal expression, but like others it covers much that is uncommendable and condemnable as a determinant of responsibility in the grave question of right and wrong.

Not only the intent and circumstances of the act, but the condition of the culprit must be investigated— his personal history, that of his ancestors, his individual antecedents, his capacity, mental, moral and physical, and any motives that may have led to his malefaction. Incarceration has a different effect upon the impetuous rover and the calm dweller of civilization. To the drunkard, abstinence causes greater discomfort than to the temperate. Arrest suscitates anguish more intense in one who leaves behind long-known friends, a loving family and comfortable home, than in him who is without friends, relations or hearth. Imprisonment involves more to the man of reputation and social distinction than to the vagrant and the outcast. Deprivation implies one thing to those who customarily enjoy that of which they are dispossessed, and another to those already divested of such pleasurable habit. Deprivation of liberty, to those for whom liberty has no charm, to whom it means neither family, nor home, nor chance of securing an honest livelihood ; imprisonment, to those for whom imprisonment has no significance, to whom it suggests neither social opprobrium, nor fall from honor, is valueless as a punishment, is ineffective as a deterrent. In order to mete out equal retribution, it would be, consequently, indispensable to study individually the condition of each offender.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

But true justice to the criminal requires more than this. It is due him that he be reformed. Although the criminal deed must be looked upon as the determined expression of the free will of the crime-doer, it is nevertheless true that society is partly responsible for the evil against which it legislates to guard itself. Whether the causes of crime are to be found in the individual or outside of him, whether they are induced of his personal existence or independent of it, society is in some measure accountable for these causes.

It is but justice to reform the criminal. The debt of protection society owes its constituents extends further than to its registered citizens, further than to the youthful generation, the basis of its immediate existence : society has precedaneous, prenatal duties toward all its future members, toward all who are destined to form part of its body politic. To the unborn child of the criminal father, to its future citizen, society owes the reformation of its parent. The criminal offspring is not rarely a victim of the nation's neglect of the criminal sire. Even the stanchest upholders of the theory of free arbitrament admit the existence of certain organic influences, result of heredity, determining the individual will to a powerful extent. It is the right of the unbegotten one, more sacred because its plaintive voice cannot be heard, to demand that it be not placed under unfavorable native conditions, or else that it be saved the disgrace of its own birth, the curse of a felon's existence.

It has been said that degeneracy, mental and moral, is not so much the product of criminality and mental alienation as of the field where the causes may develop which predispose to crime and insanity. These causes, what are they?

Alcoholism.—Who allows it, even grants it a moral support by licensing the sale of intoxicating beverage?

Horse-racing.—Who sanctions it? Who favors its popularity by suffering it to be advertised daily in the columns of the press under gay and alluring colors?

Gambling, in all forms.—Who tolerates and often connives at it; at any rate fails signally to eradicate it?

Prostitution.—Who bears with it; in many cases legalizes it?

Newspaper sensationalism.—Who authorizes and sanctions it? Who feeds it?

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

Obscene literature.—Who absolves it? Who indulges in it?

Economic crises, and irrational social conditions (for it has been shown that an economic origin may be assigned to a large number of crimes).—Who creates them?

It is but justice to the criminal that he be reformed, for is it not the duty of society to undo the wrong which it has been, at least partly, instrumental in doing? Much is said of social defense, as if society alone could be attacked, while not infrequently it is society which attacks and the individual who is obliged to defend himself. All social groups are liable to be sinful, and the share of individual reprehensibleness in matters criminal may be considerably diminished by a just increase of collective responsibility.

It is but justice to the criminal that he be reformed, justice to him and justice to others. "Make use of whatever means are found requisite to effect his reformation; hard labor or congenial work, development of body or cultivation of mind, severity or lenity, harsh words or kind; give him early freedom or long imprisonment; give him anything that is necessary to reform him."* Reformation must be the great object of penal legislation, both as a matter of prudence and a matter of justice, as a necessity and a debt, for the protection of society and the satisfaction of the rights of the individual.

The wrong-doer must then be considered an object not for society's vengeance, but for its ministration, a sick person, morally infirm or mentally deficient, a tainted member, which must be restored to health or ruthlessly removed, in justice to it and to propinque members, and for the protection of the body total. Not as an enemy or a stranger shall the criminal be used, but as a discontented friend whom it is necessary to conciliate, upon whom we must *force* conciliation or confine as a madman. Warfare with the army of crime we cannot afford or allow; the weapons they turn against us we ourselves sharpened: for us to dull their edges. By no other means can the race be suppressed, for out of the blood of every combatant stricken down rise hundreds of others more vicious, more cunning, more difficult of repression.

In the treatment of a malady, no physician would continue to administer the same medicaments when after long years of

*Rev. W. S. Crowe.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

experience and observation he finds that the disease refuses to give way before his efforts and steadily increases in malignity. If the employ of certain hygienic measures fails in the attempt to ward off a dangerous epidemic or to prevent its spread, will any rational government continue in the adhibition of these means when threatened at other times with an attack of the infection? And if remedial measures thus far applied to the treatment of criminals have sadly failed in their purpose, would not common sense and a spirit of consequentness dictate some other course?

Is there much reason for surprise in the abnormal increase of crime? A doctor could not expect to meet with fortune in his profession were he to treat indiscriminately all his patients alike, applying the same remedy in every case, varying the regimen only with respect to quantities administered—a little more for some, a little less for others. How then can we hope to see success crown our efforts, with our own sovereign specific for all moral disorders—imprisonment—a small measure for one, a large amount for another? And mark, we do not dispense the antidote to the patient himself; we do not proportion the dose to the gravity of his condition; we do not inquire how much he needs or how little may cure him; we do not take into consideration the malignity and progress of the disease, but only one of its symptoms, often an accidental outbreak, which tells naught of the true nature of the ailment underlying the surface. In what a pitiable state of civilization we should consider a people with but one hospital for all complaints, with only one large infirmary for the simultaneous treatment of the slightly ill and the dangerously infected, of the consumptive and the leprous, of the unmarried and the corrupted, of the indisposed and the contaminated; where bloom and contagion lay side by side, and fair health and pollution are huddled together. Yet such is the example we furnish. We bring into close contact the first offender with the professional thief; the youthful sinner with the hardened convict; the misguided adolescent with the experienced criminal; the morally weak with the cunning and strong; the spirited boy, who under favorable circumstances may become a noble-minded citizen, with the shrewd, perverted felon, determined violator of society's laws. Is it surprising the disease has made such fearful ravages, under these conditions?

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

The necessity for a change of legislative governance being conceded, the question at once presents itself—What is to be done? Are there other means at our disposal that offer this protection to society and justice to the individual, which the existing penal system is incapable of providing? And while conducting the investigation let us bear in mind that those measures alone are worthy of consideration which show themselves to be devoid of the characters found objectionable in the legislation of to-day.

First, in opposition to the stupid plan of measuring off criminal acts with a time division, as with a yard stick, there is the indeterminate sentence, corrected in its turn by the parole system.

To overcome the danger growing out of the indiscriminate association and conglomeration of convicts, classification and grading of prisoners has been advocated.

To reform the criminal while in sequestration, to make of him an honest man, physically and mentally capable and morally strong and willing, instruction has been suggested—intellectual, moral and industrial.

Lastly, to estimate the true gravity of the moral taint in criminal individuals, to establish the distinction between the morally and the mentally deficient, between the free-willed, determined malefactor and the degenerate sinner whose criminal tendencies are the result of heredity or of other organic influences, a bureau of psychological research and anthropological investigation is proposed as an addendum to the composition of criminal courts.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

If the violator of society's law is to be considered in the majority of cases as spiritually infirm or diseased, his treatment must compare with that of a person physically disabled or ill; in other words, he must be held to undergo the process of regeneration not for a predetermined period, but until pronounced cured by the physicians in charge. In lieu of imposing a definite sentence, the courts, after ascertaining the guilt of the accused, would issue an indeterminate, indefinite decree:—“To be confined until reformed.”

The indeterminate sentence is the basis of all true reformative legislation. It is impossible for the most learned magistrate or

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

the most intelligent jury to discover the possibility for good or evil in a prisoner's nature during the short space of time he appears before them ; none can decide in advance whether one year of confinement or twenty will conduce to the delinquent's reformation.* Let the culprit's character and capacity for good, and his conduct and progress while in duress, determine for themselves the period of his detention. The indeterminate sentence takes cognizance only of the gravity of the criminal's moral condition and, principally, of the possible danger to society arising from his liberation. That, and nothing else. "No man, whatever his offence, ought ever to be discharged from restraint except upon reasonable evidence that he is morally, intellectually, and physically capable of earning a livelihood."†

PAROLE SYSTEM.

The parole provision is the indispensable adjunct and fitting complement of the indeterminate sentence. Under its conditions a prisoner set at liberty must regularly report his circumstances and progress until absolutely released for continuous good behavior. The individual under parole is merely a prisoner in the highest probationary grade ; if he abuse his privileges, if he prove himself incapable of enjoying honestly and moderately the liberty conceded to him, he is deemed unreformed and returned to confinement.

The parole system constitutes the crowning treatment of criminals as invalids, the final graded course applied to convalescence. The convict when committed is at first strictly denied all indulgence ; little by little, as by his conduct and application he shows himself worthy, he is vouchsafed minor privileges, which are increased as an improvement is manifested. If after a reasonable lapse of time he proves deserving of the confidence reposed in him, if the condition of the patient justifies a more liberal treatment at the hands of the physician, greater latitude is accorded and the convalescent is authorized to mingle with the free and healthy, to enjoy in a temperate manner the pleasures of this new life ; provided that at stated intervals he

*Rev. W. F. Crowe.

†New York *Christian Union*.

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

reports his condition to those in charge of his case. When, after a fairly long trial, the conduct and circumstances of the paroled man recommend his unrestricted freedom, an absolute, unconditional warrant is awarded, releasing him from all further surveillance and restraint.

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING OF PRISONERS.

The necessity of treating the criminal as an infirm or sickly person carries with it the necessity of providing specially adapted hospitals or prisons for the treatment of separate characters of disease, and divisioning each hospice into distinct wards for the care of those stricken to a like extent. There are two principal motives for this classification and grading, which apply in the case of the morally disabled as in that of the bodily weak : for the separation of the hospitals, the need of specialism in all intelligent treatment ; for the grading of the patients, the danger of aggravation and contagion.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

In order to effect a cure, the experienced practitioner begins by making a diagnosis of his patient's condition ; the cause of the disease once discovered he directs all his efforts to the elimination of that cause. In a general way, crime is the result of undesirable or criminal habits and of a lack of mental and moral appreciation of its enormity. Its cure must be on the same lines—formation of desirable habits, and mental and moral schooling. The desirable habits are habits of labor, of abstinence, of truthfulness and honesty ; they are unconsciously produced by industrial and commercial education and unrelenting discipline. The mental and moral training may also be obtained by discipline, appealing to the intellect ; and by instruction, creating habits of thought. The three—physical, mental and moral—are so intimately associated in human nature that it is impossible to say where the functions of the one end, of the other begin. In individual cases where the body is impaired, physical education is therefore of considerable importance in the treatment of the criminal. The superstructure of a building depends upon the solidity of the foundation. The higher faculties of man are dependent upon and inseparable from

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

the lower structure. We must build up first the physical and mental habits before the moral can be reared. The course of nature is always the true course, and nature first creates the body and the mind : and the moral sense follows.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

To ascertain the character and gravity of the criminal's condition ; to determine the grade of prison or asylum to which he shall be sent, the courts of justice should be provided with a special bureau for the medico-legal examination of the delinquent.*

PENAL CONDITIONS OF U. S.

The desirability of these various legislative institutions being recognized, it remains to be seen what progress has been made towards their full practical realization.

In no State of the Union have there been established medico-legal bureaus for the psychological and anthropological examination of prisoners in court ; the nearest we come to such a practice is the appointment, in special cases, of a committee to inquire into the mental condition of the accused.

The ideal indeterminate sentence providing for the detention of a prisoner during an entirely indefinite period exists nowhere as yet. It entails responsibility so great, is fraught with possibilities so distasteful, that its unrestricted adoption appears very distant. A step has been taken towards it in the form of indeterminate sentences varying between the limits provided by law for the crime dealt with, and of sentences fixed only in the maximum (that of the law), with no set minimum limit.

The indeterminate sentence, parole law, and classification of adult prisoners, with the reformatory educational treatment, are to be found conjointly in seven States, in establishments specially designated as reformatories. These are the reformatories of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Colorado, Ohio, and Illinois.

The appended table, compiled from data specially collected by *The Summary*, will furnish an idea of the present condition of criminal legislation in America.

*Unanimous decision of Anthropological Congress, Brussels, 1892.

STATISTICS. ② ② ②

Table Showing the State of the Reformatory Movement in the United States, with the Modification of Penal Legislation for Adult Criminals, since 1876.

State.	Reformatories for Male Adults.	Indeterminate Sentence Law.	Parole Law.	Educational Treatment.		Practices.	Remarks.
				Laws for Classification and Graduating of Prisoners.			
Alabama	None	No	No	None	None	Poor	Poor. Lease system
Arizona	None	No	No	None	None	None	None. Territory Pen.
Arkansas	None	No	No	None	None	Fair	Fair. Lease system
California	None	No	No	None	None	Poor	Poor.
Colorado	Buena Vista: est. 1889	Reformatory only	Reformatory only	Ret'ry, industrial and mental	Ret'ry, industrial and mental	Good	Good.
Connecticut	None	No	No	None	None	Poor	Poor.
Delaware	None	No	No	None	None	Bad	Only Cty Jails
District of Col.	None	No	No	None	None	None	None. No Pen.—Convicts sent N. Y.
Florida	None	No	No	None	None	None	None.
Georgia	None	No	No	None	None	None	None. Lease system
Idaho	None	No	No	None	None	None	None.
Illinois	Pontiac: in course of construction	Reformatory only	Reformatory only	Ret'ry, industrial and mental	Ret'ry, industrial and mental	Fair.	Fair.
Indiana	None	No	No	Gov. ernor, sometimes	Gov. ernor, sometimes	None	None
Iowa	None	No	No	Gov. ernor, sometimes	Gov. ernor, sometimes	None	Fair.
Kansas	None	No	No	Gov. ernor, sometimes	Gov. ernor, sometimes	None	None.
Kentucky	None	No	No	Gov. ernor, sometimes	Gov. ernor, sometimes	None	Fair.
Louisiana	None	No	No	Gov. ernor, sometimes	Gov. ernor, sometimes	None	None.
Maine	None	No	No	Gov. ernor, sometimes	Gov. ernor, sometimes	None	Poor.
Maryland	None	No	No	Gov. ernor, sometimes	Gov. ernor, sometimes	None	County Jails.
Massachusetts	Concord: est. 1884	Reformatory only	Reformatory only	Gov. ernor, sometimes	Gov. ernor, sometimes	None	None. Ref'ty and County Ref'ty; mental and S. P. & Ref'ty Good only.

Michigan	None	S. P., 1889; S. P., 1889, law unconstitutional	None	Poor
Minnesota	St. Cloud	est. Reformatory; and S. P. only (Sys. by Governor)	Refty; industrial Ref'ty; & S. P. Good. (Sys. by Gov.) and mental	Good.
Mississippi	None	No.	None	None.
Missouri	None	No.	None	None.
Montana	None	No.	None	None.
Nebraska	None	No.	None	Good.
Nevada	None	No.	None	None.
New Hampshire	None	No.	None	None.
New Jersey	None	No.	None	Fair.
New Mexico	None	No.	None	Fair.
New York	Elmira, est. 1876; another proj'td.	Ref'ty, 1877; Reformatory. S. P., 1889	Ref'ty; industrial S. P. & Ref'ty. Good. and mental	Good.
North Carolina	None	No.	None	None.
North Dakota	None	No.	None	None.
Ohio	Mansfield	in Reformatory and course of erection	Lease system	
Oregon	None	No.	S. P. and Reformatory	
Pennsylvania	Huntingdon; est. 1889	Reformatory	Good.	
Rhode Island	None	No.	None.	
South Carolina	None	No.	None	
South Dakota	None	No.	None	
Tennessee	None	No.	None	
Texas	None	No.	None	
Utah	None	No.	None	
Vermont	None	No.	None	
Virginia	None	No.	None	
Washington	None	No.	None	
West Virginia	None	No.	None	
Wisconsin	None	S. P., 1889	State Prison.	
Wyoming	None	No.	None	

ABBREVIATIONS.

Est. = Established.

S. P. = State Prison.

Ref'ty. = Reformatory.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

REFORMATORIES OF THE U. S.

As will be seen from the foregoing table, there are in America at the present date, established or in course of construction, seven reformatories for male adults, all embodying the principles of modern penal reform.

NEW YORK.

The New York State Reformatory, at Elmira, was established by act of legislature in 1876. Its purpose is to take charge of first criminal offenders, of ages from sixteen to thirty—the epoch of man's life determining his career—and return them to society healthy members and honest toilers. The basis of its treatment rests entirely upon the indeterminate sentence and parole system, of which it has been the pioneer in America ; this treatment consists in essence of the segregation, classification and grading of prisoners, and their education, physical, industrial, mental, moral and military.

Persons committed to the Elmira Reformatory are, with a few exceptions, sentenced under the "indeterminate" clause of a measure enacted by the New York State Legislature in 1877 ; it provides that the sentence to the reformatory shall be indefinite, to be limited only by the board of managers, but not to exceed the maximum term fixed by law for the crime of which the prisoner is convicted. The minimum term of imprisonment of persons sentenced under this act is in point of fact one year, which corresponds to a perfect record at the institution during that period. Other prisoners—comparatively few—are also received under definite sentences, from United States courts ; they are released unconditionally after full service less the usual "good time" for favorable conduct.

All inmates, except the comparatively small number transferred to other state prisons and those detained until the expiration of their "maximum," are released on parole. The usual duration of this parole, pending which every ex-prisoner must report monthly his condition and progress, is six months ; it is limited in every case by the expiration of the maximum term of sentence. For violation

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

of the conditions of such parole, warrants are issued by the board of managers for the apprehension and return of the culprit. No inmate is released on parole unless some "definite, permanent, suitable employment is previously arranged for by his friends or by the management."*

The classification of prisoners is made according to their previous character and behavior in prison. There are three grades.

The education aims only at one thing : fitting the inmates mentally, physically and morally to earn a livelihood ; it accomplishes its object by grammar and trades instruction, military training, and lectures and courses in philosophy and ethics. Men impaired in body or health receive physical or hygienic training.

The average age of persons sentenced to this reformatory is twenty-one years. The average term of imprisonment of those released on parole is about twenty-one months.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Reformatory was established in 1884, at Concord, Mass. Prior to March 1888, all commitments to this institution were made for definite periods ; since that epoch, the indeterminate sentence and parole system has been in operation, prisoners from the United States courts, however, being committed for a fixed term. Unlike the reformatory at Elmira, the Massachusetts reformatory admits both misdemeanants and felons, the former all under a maximum sentence of two years, the latter under a maximum of five years, except in rare cases where the courts otherwise decree. Although this institution receives only first offenders, there is no age limit for the admission of persons guilty of misdemeanor ; those convicted of felony may be committed between the ages of fourteen and forty. The actual minimum limit of imprisonment for the first class is eight months, for the others, ten. The average term of detention of misdemeanants is eleven months ; of felons, one year and a half. The average age of all men sentenced to the reformatory is something short of twenty-two years.

*New York State Reformatory Rule Book.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Until the close of the year 1891, men paroled from the Massachusetts reformatory, on "permit to be at liberty", were expected to report regularly to the Massachusetts Prison Commission until the expiration of their maximum term of sentence. This rule was subsequently altered in favor of a parole of one year's duration.

The basis of the Concord educational treatment is spiritual instruction, with the classical and industrial as auxiliaries. None of the duties of officers or monitors are delegated to the inmates. The laws of Massachusetts provide for the transfer of "incorrigibles" to the houses of correction only, which institutions are similar to the penitentiaries of New York State. The reformatory contains in all eight hundred cells, with an average population during the past year of some eight hundred and eighty inmates. Over five thousand men have been treated thus far. Seventy-five per cent. of those paroled are reported as having conducted themselves honorably for one year or more after their conditional release, and as having probably not fallen into crime again.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Modeled after the Elmira institution, the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, at Huntingdon, was established in February 1889. Its first superintendent was Major R. W. Mc Claughey, previously warden of the Illinois State Prison at Joliet and now Superintendent of Police at Chicago. The present incumbent is Hon. T. B. Patton, a former manager of the institution. This reformatory receives prisoners between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. Like at Elmira, a board of managers appoints the superintendent, upon whom, under the supervision of the board, devolves the government of the institution. The managers serve without salary for a term of ten years, and, in order to guard against the entrance of politics into the administration of affairs, they are expressly prohibited by statute to "solicit, or request, or in any other way interfere" with the appointment of subordinate officers, which is

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

left entirely to the discretion and sound judgment of the superintendent. Since the first commitment to the reformatory, on February 16th 1889, the population has steadily increased, until at this writing (Sept. 30th 1892), it counts four hundred and forty prisoners, the total number admitted for treatment since the opening of the institution slightly exceeding one thousand. At present, the Pennsylvania reformatory holds accommodations for five hundred and sixteen men, although at one time there have been as many as five hundred and thirty-five offenders treated simultaneously. The average age of those committed is nineteen years ; the average term of actual detention of prisoners released on parole, eighteen months.

All inmates, save those received from the United States courts, are committed under an indeterminate sentence. A law provides for the transfer of "incorrigibles" to the regular state prisons. A mechanical trades-school, an advanced school of letters, a military marking and drilling system and other progressive reformatory features are already in successful operation. Classes extending from the primary teaching of illiterates to the higher studies of literature, civil government, etc., are crowned by a remarkably clean and interesting paper, "The Reformatory Record," entirely the product of inmates. Pecuniary gain from the labor of prisoners is made secondary to the true object of the institution —reformation—the daily earning capacity being but one-quarter of a cent per capita, as against a maintenance cost of forty-one cents. In addition to a staff of seventy salaried officers, some twenty-five or thirty inmates perform the duties of monitors.

The following communication received from Superintendent T. B. Patton, on June 25th last, furnishes an idea of the results of this system:

"I think the proportion of the men to whom paroles are granted and that we hear of as again falling into crime is fully covered by twenty-five per cent. If we take into account the number of paroled men, who, after they have been out a while, violate their parole by simply leaving their employers, without committing any crime, the percentage would of course be increased, and it is probable that some of these fall into crime, of which we have no information.

"I believe that there are sixty per cent. of our men who serve their parole and receive their final discharge, and of whom we possess no information as to their having again fallen into crime."

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

MINNESOTA.

The Minnesota State Reformatory at Saint Cloud was erected in 1889. It is closely modeled upon the institution at Elmira, and is regulated by state laws similar in every respect to those which govern the latter reformatory.

The educational treatment consists of trades instruction and classical teachings ; the latter embrace, with the regular primary school studies, courses in arithmetic, history, grammar, civics and ethics.

In June 1892, with one hundred and twenty-eight cells, the reformatory contained one hundred and thirty-three prisoners. To avoid the "doubling up" of inmates, a requisite number of cots are placed in the corridors. The average age of persons committed to this institution is twenty-two and one-half years, the actual average term of detention being twenty-two months. In 1891, a military system was organized. Among other progressive features of the Minnesota reformatory is a system for the compensation of inmates : prisoners in the first grade are allowed twelve and a half cents for each day's work ; prisoners in the second grade are credited with nine cents ; those in the third grade receive no pecuniary remuneration.

COLORADO.

The Colorado State Reformatory at Buena Vista was established by act of legislature in 1889. Its object is to "separate the younger and less hardened criminals from those more proficient in crime and afford them opportunity, by marks for good conduct, etc., to secure their release on parole."* There are yet no permanent buildings, merely a stockade. The present work is farming. From the Colorado State Penitentiary, at Cañon City, prisoners who by constant good behavior impress the warden with their willingness to reform are from time to time transferred to the institution at Buena Vista. Their present ages vary from sixteen to fifty-seven

*Warden W. A. Smith.

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

years. For prisoners sentenced direct from the courts, the age limits will be sixteen and thirty. The rules and regulations governing the institution are copied from the laws applied to the New York and Pennsylvania reformatories.

OHIO.

The successful operation of the parole law in the Ohio Penitentiary had much to do with influencing the people in favor of the erection of a reformatory at Mansfield. Appropriations were not secured however as quickly as needed, and up to date, although the work is now progressing rapidly, no prisoners have been received. The course of treatment projected by the government of the new institution is similar to that adopted at Elmira. The prisoners are to be provided with the necessary learning and knowledge of a handicraft to enable them to sustain themselves in free life. A system of classification will be operated, by the establishment of two distinctive grades, promotions and reductions to be made according to merit. On April 24th 1891, the Ohio Legislature enacted a law authorizing the Governor to appoint "a non-partisan board of managers, consisting of three members from each of the two leading political parties." It provided also for the opening and management of the institution as soon as the requisite preparations could be made. The reformatory is now fast nearing completion; its exterior walls are built of Ohio sandstone, while the interior is well polished and finished to resist long wear and use.

ILLINOIS.

Nearly two years ago, the Legislature of Illinois passed a bill authorizing the construction of a reformatory at Pontiac; subsequently an appropriation of \$150,000 was made and the work begun. Unlike other reformatories for adults, this institution is designated to receive only prisoners of ages ranging from sixteen to twenty-one; these men will be sentenced under the indeterminate

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY
system, their term of imprisonment not to exceed the maximum
penalty provided by law for the crime dealt with. The
buildings are yet in course of construction.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE LAWS.

The first indeterminate sentence and parole law promulgated in America was enacted in 1877 by the New York State Legislature. This law was the direct result of the establishment of the reformatory at Elmira and applied only to prisoners sentenced to that institution. In 1884 a general indeterminate sentence and parole law was enacted by the Legislature of Ohio regulating its penitentiary. Other progressive States followed the example to a greater or less extent, until at the present day the system is in operation under one form or another in fifteen different States. Where legislatures have been tardy or unwilling to take action, progressive governors have made use of their constitutional prerogatives to grant conditional releases, virtually paroles, to meritorious prisoners. This fact is especially noteworthy in the case of Governor Merriam of Minnesota, who systematized the principle by the inauguration of a plan of grades and marks whereby first offenders may in a regular manner secure from him their conditional pardon.

The movement of the indeterminate sentence and parole law throughout the Union may be seen from the following synopsis of the condition of legislation with regard to this system in the different States :—

COLORADO.

There is an indeterminate sentence and parole law affecting the reformatory at Buena Vista only. The Legislature of 1891 provided also for the transfer, in certain cases of particular merit,

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

of state penitentiary prisoners to the reformatory, from which institution they are released on parole, provided their conduct and other circumstances seem to warrant it.

FLORIDA.

This State possesses no prison proper, convicts being leased out; but the old "trusty" system obtains still, that is, "prisoners upon their parole of honor are, when deserving, released from guard and constant confinement."*

ILLINOIS.

The indeterminate sentence and parole law in this State is applicable only to prisoners between sixteen and twenty-one sentenced to the reformatory, now in course of construction at Pontiac. The sentence is limited in the maximum by the highest penalty fixed by the code for the crime of which the prisoner is convicted.

INDIANA.

"In an indirect way only is the principle involved in the operation of the indeterminate sentence and parole law in vogue in this State. Sometimes the courts usurp authority to withhold sentence after conviction, and discharge the convict on his own recognizance, or with surety, to appear from term to term and abide the order of the court. Again, the Governor at times issues a conditional pardon and the convict runs at large as long as he observes the conditions. In several cases the convict has been called in and re-sentenced, the pardon being revoked."†

IOWA.

For the past fifteen years the Governors have made use of their constitutional privileges to issue conditional pardons to imprisoned convicts. This right was contested some twelve years ago by a returned paroled man, the Supreme Court sustaining the Governor. A similar case occurred recently under

*Governor F. P. Fleming.

†C. H. Reeve.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Governor Larabee, with like result. Conditional pardons are now granted in certain meritorious cases, the paroled prisoner being placed under such limitations and restrictions as the Governor sees fit to impose.

KENTUCKY.

There is no statutory act relating to the indeterminate sentence and parole of prisoners, but the Governor makes use of his discretionary powers to grant conditional releases on parole.

MAINE.

Parole papers are issued by the Governor and the Council in conformity with the following act :—

Chapter 138, R. S. Sect. 4.—In any case in which the Governor is authorized by the Constitution to grant a pardon, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, and upon petition of the person convicted, grant it upon such conditions, with such restrictions and under such limitation as he deems proper.

MASSACHUSETTS.

An indeterminate sentence and parole law was enacted in 1886 applying only to prisoners sentenced to the reformatory at Concord. Persons confined in the county institutions for drunkenness may also be "released by the county commissioners on 'permit to be at liberty' whenever they are thought to be reformed. There is also provision for release on 'probation' from county prisons of prisoners sentenced for minor offenses. In all cases, the boards which release have power to revoke the 'permits' and to remand the prisoner."*

Mr. F. G. Pettigrove, of the Massachusetts Prison Commission, before the prison congress of 1891, held at Pittsburg, said: "In connection with the supervision which we exercise over our men (paroled convicts), I went over our report, and took off one hundred names of men who had not reported, and gave them to the agent, and directed him to investigate the cases. I found in every case that the failure to report was merely due to the fact that the men had grown careless about writing because they were doing well."

*Warren F. Spalding.

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

MICHIGAN.

There was an indeterminate sentence and parole law, similar to the Ohio law, enacted by the Legislature of 1889. It found favor with the circuit judges and "there were quite a number of prisoners sentenced under it—very few had come under its parole provision. A test case, however, was brought before the Supreme Court and four of the five sitting jurists pronounced the law unconstitutional; the fifth, Justice Grant, upheld the law and handed down an opinion strongly commending it."^{*}

MINNESOTA.

There is an indeterminate sentence law applying only to prisoners sent to the reformatory at St. Cloud. The parole system is in operation at that institution and also at the State prison of Stillwater. The parole system at the latter prison "is unique, having been adopted without any action of the Legislature. The Governor, by virtue of his constitutional prerogative, has inaugurated a system of conditional pardons, which is in effect a parole system. It applies only to first offenders who must serve at least one-half of their full sentence before becoming eligible. A system of grades and marks is established. Applications for conditional pardons must come through the warden, accompanied by his certificate that the convict has six months' clear record, and is not, as far as is known, a recidivist. The board of managers pass upon applications, but are debarred from entertaining petitions from outside parties in favor of the applicant. The Governor reserves the right to refuse conditional pardons, notwithstanding the recommendation of the warden and managers. This system went into effect June 1st 1892."[†]

NEW JERSEY.

A parole law was passed in 1889, embodying a clause requiring three years' citizenship prior to conviction, in order to become

^{*}L. C. Storrs.

[†]Rev. H. H. Hart.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

eligible to parole. Being an entirely new departure for the State, it "called forth unfavorable criticism from the press;" the Attorney General expressed an opinion questioning its constitutionality, and, "though still on the statute-books, the law became inoperative." A new law was drafted and passed by the Legislature of 1891. It reads as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the court of pardons to grant to any convict now or hereafter undergoing punishment in any of the penal institutions of this State a license to be at large, upon such security, terms, conditions and limitations as to the said court shall seem proper."

Under this statute no convict is released until satisfactory evidence is furnished the court of pardons "that business or employment has been secured for such prisoner." None of the men paroled in this manner from the state prison are reported as having forfeited their privilege.

NEW YORK.

In 1877, an indeterminate sentence and parole law was passed, to apply only to the reformatory at Elmira. In 1889, the Fassett law was enacted, providing that any male person convicted of felony may be sentenced indefinitely to one of the State prisons; his term of imprisonment, however, cannot be shorter than the minimum nor longer than the maximum penalty fixed by the code for the offense of which he is found guilty. Although this law was placed upon the statute books over three years ago, the indeterminate sentence is little known in the courts or prisons, nor has it been applied except by a few judges; less than twenty commitments have been made under the "indeterminate" act. This is largely due to the fact that the magistrates are unaccustomed to the indefinite sentence, while on the other hand the classification and grading of prisoners, provided by the same law, and without which the indeterminate sentence is almost inoperative, has not yet gone into effect in the state prisons.

OHIO.

In 1885, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio enacted that "every sentence to the penitentiary of a person convicted of a felony, except for murder in the second degree, who has not

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be, if the court having said case thinks it right and proper, a general sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The term of such imprisonment of anyone so convicted and sentenced may be terminated by the board of managers, as authorized by this act; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced; and no such prisoner shall be released until after he shall have served at least the minimum term provided by law for the crime of which he was convicted." The parole of prisoners released under this act was to expire only with the expiration of the maximum term. Since the passage of this law, in April 1884, to September 1st 1892, there was a total number of prisoners paroled of 812. Of these, 68 have been returned for violation of parole. Referring to this fact at a recent prison congress, General Brinkerhoff of Ohio, made the following remark:—"We had five hundred prisoners released on parole, and so far as the effect on the prisoner himself went, it was admirable. Not ten per cent. of those paroled went wrong. The parole system properly administered will be the salvation of the prisoner. We ought to have the indeterminate sentence everywhere."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Since 1888, an indeterminate sentence and parole law has been in successful operation in the Reformatory at Huntingdon. It was enacted simultaneously with the other laws pertaining to the institution and is similar in every respect to the New York State law of 1876.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A bill was passed in 1890 by the Legislative Assembly of South Dakota to the effect that the Board of Charities and Corrections should be empowered to grant a conditional release to prisoners who have served at least one-third of their sentence. No man is released on parole until satisfactory evidence is

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

furnished that employment has been secured for him ; he must also have a clear record for at least six months prior to his application for a parole.

WISCONSIN.

The Legislature of 1889 enacted a measure by which prisoners could be sentenced to state prison for an indefinite term, limited by the maximum and the minimum fixed for the crime by law. The State Board of Control is authorized to issue paroles within these limits.

OTHER STATES.

In none of the other states is there any legislation regarding the indeterminate sentence and parole system.

CLASSIFICATION

AND

GRADING OF PRISONERS.

With one or two exceptions, the reformatories are the only penal institutions in which classification of adult prisoners is to be found in any other than a crude state. Within these establishments, criminal experience and mental capacity, more than age and physical quality, determine the mode and extent of classification. In other state prisons the little segregation of prisoners that is provided is based upon considerations of age and conduct, rather than of criminal character and mental aptitude.

The classification of prisoners in Maine is limited to the county jails, where debtors are separated from criminals.

In Massachusetts, irrespective of the classification of the reformatory inmates, previously had, the law of May 1892

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

provides definitely for the grading of inmates in the state prison ; the statute reads as follows :—

"The commissioner of prisons, with the approval of the Governor and Council, may provide for grading, and classifying of prisoners in the state prison, and with the same approval may establish rules for dealing with them according to their conduct and industry."

Minnesota classifies all of her prisoners, in the state prison as in the reformatory. The laws of 1889 provided for the compensation of all convicts confined in the state prison, at Stillwater, who " shall become entitled to diminution of their term of sentence by good conduct." With the exception of Sundays and legal holidays, prisoners were to be credited " from the current expense fund for every day at an average rate of ten cents per day per convict, the compensation to be graded at the discretion of the warden, from eight to twelve cents. The difference in the rate of compensation to be based not on the pecuniary value of the work performed, but on the willingness, industry, and good conduct of the convicts. Provided, that whenever any convict shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the prison, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section fifty cents for each day of good time so forfeited ; and provided, that convicts serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other convicts to a diminution of sentence, subject to the forfeiture of good time for misconduct, as herein described." To perfect this law still further and establish divisions for the grading of compensations according to merit, the classification system was adopted by the Minnesota state prison, on June 1st 1892. The idea was to " give the Stillwater institution the benefit of such penal methods as proved of value at the Saint Cloud institution, and to make the prison available not only for recidivists but also for occasional criminals. Among the latter are many who would be sent to St. Cloud if the reformatory were not already taxed to its utmost capacity. Under the grading system every effort for good behavior is recognized and rewarded. Distinct uniforms are worn by three classes of prisoners, and a slightly different bill of fare is offered to those who have maintained themselves for a definite period."*

**Stillwater (Minn.) Prison Mirror.*

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Although the "Fassett" prison law of 1889 aimed to extend to the state prisons of New York the benefits of classification and grading, limited until then to the reformatory, but little progress has been made toward effecting the requisite change. The Superintendent of Prisons, in his last annual report to the Legislature, sets forth that lack of room, chiefly, deterred him from complying with the new provision.

Adult prisoners are classified within two of Pennsylvania's penal institutions. In the reformatory at Huntingdon, the men are distributed into three distinct grades. At the Eastern Penitentiary, the old method of solitary or separate confinement is yet in vogue. The reformatory classification was provided by legislature, at the opening of the institution nearly four years ago; the penitentiary organization is a remnant of the cellular system operated in Pennsylvania since the beginning of the century. Warden Wright of the Western Penitentiary has also matured a plan for the introduction of a graded system into the latter institution, independently of legislative action, and it is probable that the new method will soon be inaugurated.

The classification and grading of prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary is regulated by a clause of the law of 1885 which provides that the "managers shall make such rules and regulations for the government of the prisoners as shall best promote their reformation. They shall make provision for the separation or classification of prisoners, their division into different grades, with promotion and degradation according to merit." No marking system obtains under the rules as provided for above. When committed to the penitentiary, prisoners are assigned to the second grade. Their conduct then determines whether they are to be promoted to the first or reduced to the third. Inmates are thus classed "good" or "bad." Save for newcomers, there is no middle grade.*

In the state prison of Rhode Island, there are two grades; men belonging to the first are given more commodious cells, receive more frequent visits and are the object of better treatment than the lower graded prisoners.

*Joseph P. Byers, Secretary State Board of Charities of Ohio.

GROWTH OF THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT

EDUCATIONAL TREATMENT.

Mental training of prisoners is confined almost exclusively to the reformatories, few States providing any instruction to the inmates of their regular prisons. The educational curriculum of the reformatories is naturally the most advanced, it being considered an important factor in the work of rehabilitation. In the state prisons, the classes are organized solely for the instruction of illiterates.

Systematic industrial training is an unknown quantity in all of the state prisons proper; reformatories are the only penal institutions wherein adults are instructed in the mechanical arts.



PROSPECTS OF PENAL REFORM.

Notwithstanding that the penal conditions of the United States are yet far from realizing the projects fostered by American penologists, the advance made by the cause of prison reform within the last two decades is most remarkable, and the encouraging results of recent experiences promise a speedy recognition of the value of the modern system by the legislatures of the different States of the Union. With four established reformatories for adults, and three in process of construction, with several state prisons regulated by the indeterminate sentence and parole system and by laws of classification and grading of prisoners, with all the States more or less agitated by the question of penal reform, with Governors and men of influence who do not wait for legislation, but of their individual authority take such temporary action as they think useful, the outlook is indeed a hopeful one. After an actual expenditure of over two million dollars upon the reformatory at Elmira, the New York Legislature enacted a bill

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

providing for the establishment within the State of another institution, of like type, the Eastern Reformatory. The city magistrates who at first appeared antagonistic to all innovation in the old routine of criminal legislation are now the heartiest advocates of the advanced system, and commit to the reformatory whenever they perceive a chance of betterment in a prisoner's condition.

The reformatory movement appears to bear the unmistakable characters of progress. Since the establishment of the first reformatory in 1876 the advance has been made in accelerated proportions. Politicians, jurists, economists and sociologists of repute have discussed the question under its different phases, and the verdict is fairly unanimous :

"The time will come when every punitive institution in the civilized world will be destroyed and all places for the treatment of crime be hospitals, schools, workshops and reformatories."



INDEX.

Agricultural	N 3	Carpentry	I 1
Alcoholics	L 16 P 17 S 6	Cast-iron	M 2
Amusement	L 18	Casuistry	L 17
Ancestry	D 8	Cells	Q 15 Q 16 Q 17 Q 18
Anemia	P 3 P 31	Character	Q 3
Antecedents	Q 5	Chemistry	N 3
Anthropological	M 2 S 9 S 12	Chinese	G 2
Appropriations	A 1 C 4 P 1	Christianity	L 14 M 2
Arithmetic	L 2	Circulating library	N 2 N 4 N 5
Armory	H 5	Citizens	O 3
Arrivals	Q 2 R 3	Civilians	O 2 O 3
Associations	D 9	Civil service rules	O 3 O 11
Astronomy	N 3	Classics	N 3 N 4
Auditorium	H 1	Classification	Q 13 S 9 S 11 S 12 S 28
Authors most in demand	N 1	Clothing	Q 4 Q 15 Q 17
Awkward squad	O 7 Q 6	"College on the hill"	O 17
Baking	I 9	Colonel	O 8 O 11 Q 6 Q 10 Q 11
Band	O 8	Colonel's staff	O 8
Barbering	I 9	Color-sergeant	O 8
Basket-ball	P 10	Commissioned officers	O 1 O 15
Bath	P 7 P 18 P 21 P 31 Q 4	Commitments	Q 16
Battalions	O 7 O 8	Companies	O 8 O 11 Q 6
Beards	Q 4 Q 15 Q 17	Competitive drills	O 15
Behavior	Q 13	Conduct	Q 11 Q 12 Q 18 Q 20
Benedikt	P 43	Congress	L 10 S 1
Bibles	N 4	Conscience	L 17
Biographical	D 3 N 3 N 4	Consumption	P 11
Blacksmithing	I 20	Contributions	M 3 M 6
Board of managers	A 1 Q 14 Q 20	Convict grade	N 1 O 11 O 12 Q 13
Boat building	I 9	Cooking	I 9
Bookbinding	I 9	Corporals	O 8
Brass finishing	I 9	Correspondence	Q 15 Q 17 Q 18 R 3
Brass moulding	I 9	County jails	P 6
Breathing exercises	P 16	Courses	L 2
Bricklaying	I 9	Court-martial	Q 11
Bronchitis	P 4	Crime	S 1
Cabinet making	I 9	Criminal legislation	S 3
Cadets	O 8 O 12 Q 6	Criminal statistics	M 2
Calisthenics	O 8	Criminality	P 13 P 44 P 45
Capital	L 18	Criminals as invalids	S 10
Capitalist	M 2	Criminology	S 3
Captains	O 8 O 12	"Crookedness"	Q 11
		Cutaneous disease	P 8

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Daily routine	Q 6	Food	Q 16	Q 17
Deaths	F 8 P 11	Foreign-born	G 2	
Debates	L 16 L 16 M 2 M 5	Foreigners, education of . . .	L 2	
Deficiency	A 3	Free-hand exercises	P 7	
Definites	D 2 D 3	Fresco-painting	I 9	
Deity	L 17	Froebel's method	L 19	
Dentist	Q 10	Fuel	C 3	
Departures	R 3			
Deprivations	Q 18			
Diet	P 7 P 16 Q 15 Q 16 Q 17	Gambling	S 6	
Dining room	Q 15	Gen'l superintendent	B 1 Q 8 Q 20	
Discharge	Q 14 Q 20 R 8	German	L 2	
Disciplinary system	O 12 Q 10	God	L 17	
Discipline	O 1 O 2	Grades	D 11 Q 9	
Discussions	L 9 L 10 L 16 M 5	Grading	S 28	
Disease	F 8	Grammar division	L 2	
Domestic building	H 4	Growth	N 4 O 7 O 11 P 10	
Domestic supervisory	O 3	Guard-mounting	O 12	
Dress-parade	O 7 O 12 O 15 Q 9	Guards	O 1 O 12 Q 10	
Drill	O 4 O 7 P 7 Q 6 Q 9	Gun manual	O 16	
Drill-hall	H 3 O 4 O 11 O 12	Gun movements	O 17	
Drugs	P 44	Gymnasium	P 1 P 10 P 16 P 21 P 21	
Drum-major	O 8	Gynecostomy	P 42	
Drunkenness	D 8 L 17			
Dueling	L 16			
Duty	O 2 O 17	Hair	Q 4 Q 15 Q 17 Q 18	
Duty-men	O 1	Hardware	C 5	
Earnings	A 1	Hardwood-finishing	I 9	
Economic crises	S 7	Health	F 3 L 16	
Economics	L 18 N 3	Heat	Q 19	
Editor	B 1 M 1	Heredity	D 8	
Editorial	M 2	History	N 3	
Educational	D 8 L 1 M 2 N 2 P 3 S 11	Holiday	L 5 L 6	
Electricity	N 3	Horseshoeing	I 9	
Electric light	I 9	Hospital	F 1 P 6 P 21 Q 19	
Emigration	B 2	Hothouse	O 11	
Employees	O 3	Howard Association	M 3	
Employment	O 2 O 3 Q 20	Hygiene	O 16 P 1 Q 5	
Encyclopedias	N 3	Hypnotism	M 2	
Engravers	M 1			
Environment	D 9			
Essays	L 18 N 3	Identification	Q 4	
Ethical improvement	P 3	Ignorance	L 17	
Ethics class	L 15 L 19 M 5 Q 20	Improvement	L 18 L 19 P 20 Q 13	
Examination	L 20 N 1 Q 11 Q 19 Q 20	Incorrigibles	Q 18	
Exchange of books	N 4	Increase of crime	S 8	
Exercises	L 20 P 16	Indefinites	D 2	
Expenditures	A 3	Indeterminate sentence	S 9 S 12	
Expenses extraordinary	C 1	Industrial	D 9	
Ex-prisoners	Q 23 R 1 R 3	Industrial building	H 4	
Finances	Q 20 R 2 S 4	Industrial training	S 31	
Fines	K 2 O 3 Q 10	Industries	I 11	
Firemen	I 9	Influenza	F 8 P 8 P 11 P 16 P 41	
Fire repairs	C 3	Initiation	Q 4	
First grade	O 1	Inmate instructors	L 1	
		Inmate officers	O 3	
		Insanity	F 8 L 8 M 1 P 20 P 45	
		Inspection	Q 4	
		Intemperance	L 18 L 17 P 2 P 44	
		Interviews	Q 19 Q 20	

INDEX

Intoxicants	L ¹⁷	Military instructors	O ²
Iron-forging	I ⁹	Military routine	O ¹²
Iron-foundry	O ¹¹	Military training	O ²⁶
Italian	L ² P ⁴³	Moderator and mentor	L ¹⁰
Journal	M ¹	Modern penal methods	S ²
Justice	S ² S ⁴	Money	A ¹ C ¹ O ²
Juveniles	N ³	Monitors	O ²
Keepers	O ²	Moral philosophy	L ¹⁴ M ²
Kindergarten	L ² L ¹⁹	Morals	D ¹⁰ L ¹⁷ M ¹ O ¹⁷
Kitchen	C ⁸	Moral training	E ¹ S ¹¹
Labor	L ¹⁸ P ⁸ Q ¹¹	Mortality	F ⁸ P ¹¹
Laborers	L ¹⁸ M ³ O ⁸	Moulding	I ⁹
Lacasseigne	P ⁴⁴	Muscular atrophy	P ⁸
LaGrippe	F ⁸	Musicians	O ⁸
Lantern projections	L ⁷	Nationality	G ⁴
"Last call"	Q ¹³	Natural history	N ³
Law	M ²	Neutral grade	O ² Q ⁵ Q ¹⁸
Lectures	M ² M ³ M ⁵	Newcomers	O ⁷
Lectures by inmates	L ³	News	M ¹ M ² M ³ M ⁵
Lecture system	N ²	Newspaper	M ¹
Legislature	P ¹	Normal training class	L ¹
Length of detention	Q ³	N. wing extension	A ⁸ H ¹ P ¹¹
Letters	Q ¹⁵	Occupation	D ⁸
Library	M ² N ¹	Office clerks	O ³
Licentiousness	L ¹⁷	Officers	O ¹ O ⁸ O ¹¹ O ¹⁵ O ¹⁹
Lieutenant-colonel	O ⁸ Q ¹¹	Overcrowded condition	P ¹⁰
Lieutenants	O ⁸	Overseers	O ²
Light	C ³ Q ¹⁹	Packages	Q ¹⁶
Liquor	L ¹⁶	Painting	I ⁹
Literature	N ² Q ¹⁹ S ⁷	Parade-ground	O ⁷ O ¹² O ¹⁵ Q ⁶
Logic class	L ³ L ⁹ L ¹⁹	Parole	O ¹ Q ¹⁴ Q ²⁰ R ³
Lombroso	P ⁴³	Parole court	M ²
Lower first grade	O ¹¹	Parole law	S ¹² S ²²
Lowest primary division	L ¹⁹	Parole system	S ⁹ S ¹⁰
Lumbago	P ³	Paroled inmates	O ³
Lynch law	L ¹⁶	Paroled officers	O ⁸ O ⁸
Machinists	I ¹	Patrolmen	O ¹
Magazines	M ⁸ N ⁴ Q ²	Patteru-making	I ⁹
Maintenance	A ¹ C ¹ C ² C ³	Penal conditions of U. S.	S ¹²
Majors	O ⁸ Q ¹¹	Penalty	L ¹⁶
Malingering	P ⁸	Penological	M ² M ⁵
Managers	O ¹ O ² O ¹¹ Q ¹⁸	Philosophy	N ³
Manufacturing	I ¹²	Photography	I ⁹
Marching exercises	O ⁷ O ¹⁶ Q ⁹	Physical culture class	Q ⁵
Marks	Q ¹¹ Q ¹²	Physical education	C ³ P ¹
Meals	Q ⁹ Q ¹⁵ Q ¹⁶ Q ¹⁷ Q ¹⁹	Physical treatment	Q ¹⁸ S ¹¹
Measurements	L ²⁰ Q ⁴	Physician	F ¹ Q ⁵ Q ²⁰
Mechanic arts	N ³	Physics	N ³
Mechanics	O ³	Plastering	I ⁹
Mental development	I ²¹ O ¹⁷ P ⁸	Plumbing	I ⁹
"train'g"	O ¹⁷ P ⁶ Q ⁵ R ³ S ¹¹	Plunge-bath	P ¹⁰ P ¹⁷
Military	M ² O ¹ Q ⁸ Q ⁹ Q ¹⁰	Police and disciplinary	O ³
Mil'ty' distinctions	Q ¹⁵ Q ¹⁷ Q ¹⁹	Political economy	L ³ L ¹⁵
"instructor"	O ⁸ O ¹¹ O ¹⁵ Q ⁶	Politics	M ²

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

Population	A 2	P ¹¹	Shop-work	P ¹⁶
Poverty	L ¹⁷		Shops	O ¹² Q ¹¹
Printers	I 9	M 1	Shorthand class	M 3
Prison ass'n of New York	Q ²⁰		Sickness	F 3
Private interview	Q 5		Sin	L ¹⁶ L ¹⁷
Privileges	O 3 O ¹⁷ Q ¹³ Q ¹⁷		Sign-painting	I 8 I 9
Probationary grade	O ¹¹		Situations	Q ¹⁵ Q ²³
Promotions	O 3 Q ¹³ Q ¹⁴		Slander	L ¹⁶
Prospect of penal reform	S ²¹		Socialism	L ¹⁸
Provisions	C 3		Society	S 1 S 2 S 3 S 7
Psychological researches	S 9 S ¹²		Spanking	Q ¹³
Railroad facilities	A 2		Stationery	Q ¹⁵
Reading matter	M 1		Steam apparatus	C 3
Records . . . C 1 D 1 Q ¹² Q ¹³ Q ¹⁴ Q ²⁰			Steam fitting	I 9
Recreation	L ²⁸		Stenography	I 9 M 3
Reduction	O ¹² Q ¹³ Q ¹⁴ Q ¹⁶ Q ¹⁸		Stokers	O 3
Reference catalogue	N 2 N 3		Store-room	Q 6
Reference library	N 2 N 3 Q ¹⁹		Stone-cutting	I 9
Reformation	D 5 R 2 S 7		Summary	L ⁸ L ¹⁶ M 1 Q 3 Q ¹⁴
Reformatories	S ¹² S ¹⁶		Summer term	L ¹⁸
Reformatory movement	S 1		Sunday	L ¹⁹
Reformatory system	R 1		Sunday lectures	L 7
Regiment	O 4 O 7 O 8 O ¹² O ¹⁵		Superintendent	B 1 Q 3 Q ¹¹ Q ²⁰
Registration	Q 4		Superintendent of schools	L 1
Regulations	N 1 N 4 O 3 O 7		Syphilis	P 3 P ⁴⁴
Releases	O 2 Q ¹⁴ R 1 R 3 R 4		Tactics	O 4 O 7
Religion	D 9 I 1 L ¹³ L ¹⁴		Tailoring	I 9
Religious services	Q 9		Technological	C 3 M 2
Reports	O 1 Q 9 Q ¹⁰ Q ¹²		Tinsmithing	I 9
Results	L ²¹ Q ¹⁶ R 1		Tobacco	P 2 P ¹⁷
Roll-call	O ¹⁵		Trades-classes	C 5 C 6 H 1
Routine	Q 1 Q 2 Q 6 Q 9		Transfer of prisoners	Q ¹⁸
Sabbath labor	L ¹³		Transportation	C 3
Salaries	C 3 O 4		Treatment of criminals	Q 1 S 1 S 3
Saloon	M 2		Tuberculous disease	F 3 P ¹¹ P ¹⁶
Sanitation	P ¹⁷		Umbrella	C 3
Savings	R 2		Underwear	Q 5 Q ¹⁸
School books	C 3		Uniforms	Q ¹⁵ Q ¹⁷ Q ¹⁸
School of letters	L 1 N 1 N 2 Q 5		Upholstering	I 9
School mechanic a:ts	I 1 N 2 Q ¹¹		Upper first grade	O ¹¹ O ¹² Q ¹⁴ Q ¹⁸
School secretary	L 1 Q 5		Venereal disease	P 2
Scrofula	P 3 P ¹¹ P ¹⁶		Ventilation-galleries	H 2
Second grade	O ¹¹ Q ⁸		Violation of parole	Q ¹⁶
Sensitiveness	G 1		Visits	Q ¹⁵ Q ¹⁷ Q ¹⁸
Sentences	Q 3 Q ¹⁸		Wage-earning	K 1
Sentinels	O ¹²		Water supply	A 2
Sergeant-major	O 8		Wood-carving	I 9
Sergeants	O 8		Wood-turning	I 9
Services	Q 9		Wood-working	C 3
Sexual perversion	P ²¹ P ⁴²		Work	Q 9 Q ¹¹
Shoe-making	I 9			

